

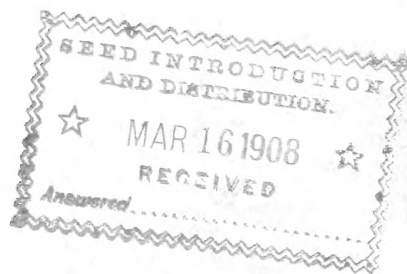
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**HARDY TREES AND PLANTS
FOR EVERY PLACE AND PURPOSE**

1908



**THE W. H. MOON COMPANY
MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA**

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, 616 STEPHEN GIRARD BUILDING



This grand native Elm lends dignity, while the mixed planting effectually hides the service part of the house and helps to make the walk more interesting



THE WM. H. MOON COMPANY

Glentwood Nurseries

MORRISVILLE • PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE

616 STEPHEN GIRARD BUILDING, 21 SOUTH TWELFTH STREET



Besides assisting in planning this garden, we supplied and planted the stock in it

Successful Landscape Planting

In planting a new lawn, or in remodeling an old one, it is best to have an expert acquainted with trees and plants to help in arranging them in the most artistic and effective way. Let us, who have had so much experience in planting lawns, assist in making yours. You will get better results for the money expended and will be saved the expense and disappointment of planting things unsuited for your location and soil.

The groupings of flowers and shrubbery, or the location of trees, must be so placed that they will produce a harmonious whole that makes the lawn abound in interest and beauty. At the same time, they must fulfil their mission of giving shade or hiding from view some unsightly object; framing some vista with foliage, making a display of flowers and enhancing the beauty of the place to the owner's satisfaction.

Consult us about planting plans that will help you to get such results. We solicit correspondence with all who contemplate improving and beautifying their grounds, whether it be on the lawn of the modest home or on the larger estates.

THE W. H. MOON COMPANY

Landscape Department

21 SOUTH TWELFTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

*Nurseries at
Morrisville, Pa.*

Foreword



THIRTY-SIX years ago, William H. Moon started the Glenwood Nurseries with twenty acres of trees; today we own and operate upwards of three hundred acres. At first there were a few local customers, now we have thousands of patrons, and "Moon's Trees" are growing in every state and territory of the Union. The raising of trees and shrubs for ornamental purposes has always been our specialty. Our assortment is unsurpassed; it now contains upwards of eighteen hundred different varieties—the best exotic and native sorts. We know that people do not want weak, inferior or diseased plants to eke out an existence on their lawns or to contaminate the ones that they already have. Through the year forces of men are busily engaged going about our Nurseries giving needed attention to our stock. The trimming and training of our trees to make straight stems and bushy, symmetrical heads is diligently attended to. The frequent cultivation of the soil about the roots and fertilizing of such plants as need food is regularly done to keep our stock in strong, healthy, growing condition. A vigilant lookout is at all times kept for the attacks of disease and insects, and every effort is used to rid our stock of such injurious pests. Quality is paramount with us; to raise the very choicest Nursery products, our aim.

Evergreens are our leading specialty. Just about all the varieties that can be grown in this latitude are in stock. There are also many handsome individual specimens that will produce an immediate effect. Nowhere else is such a collection of evergreens to be found, Ornamental Trees, Deciduous Shrubs, Hardy Roses, Decorative Vines and Old-fashioned Perennial Plants are grown in lavish quantities and profusion of variety. Some plant for every place and purpose can be found in our collection.

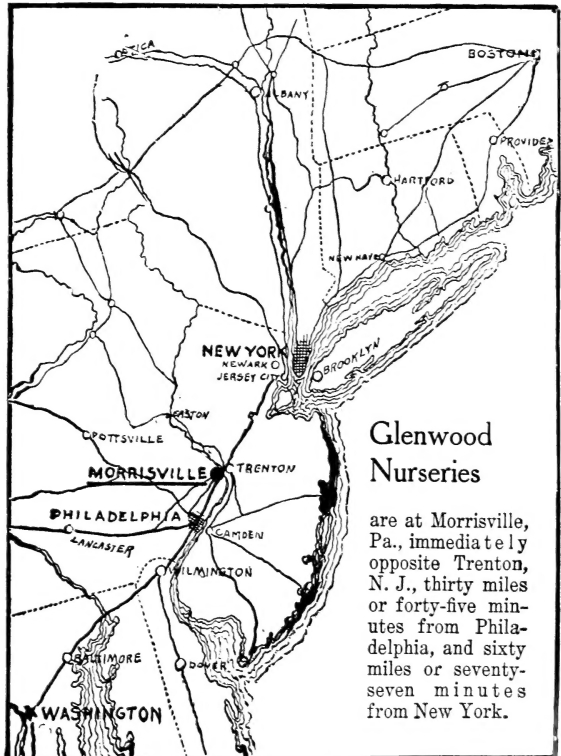
The getting together of such a stock has required years of careful, persistent research and toil, for we have striven for superiority of quality and genuineness of variety in all branches of our trade; and we now invite your inspection of our Nurseries on any day except the Sabbath. A much better idea of our stock can be gained in this way than from the most explicit descriptive catalogue.

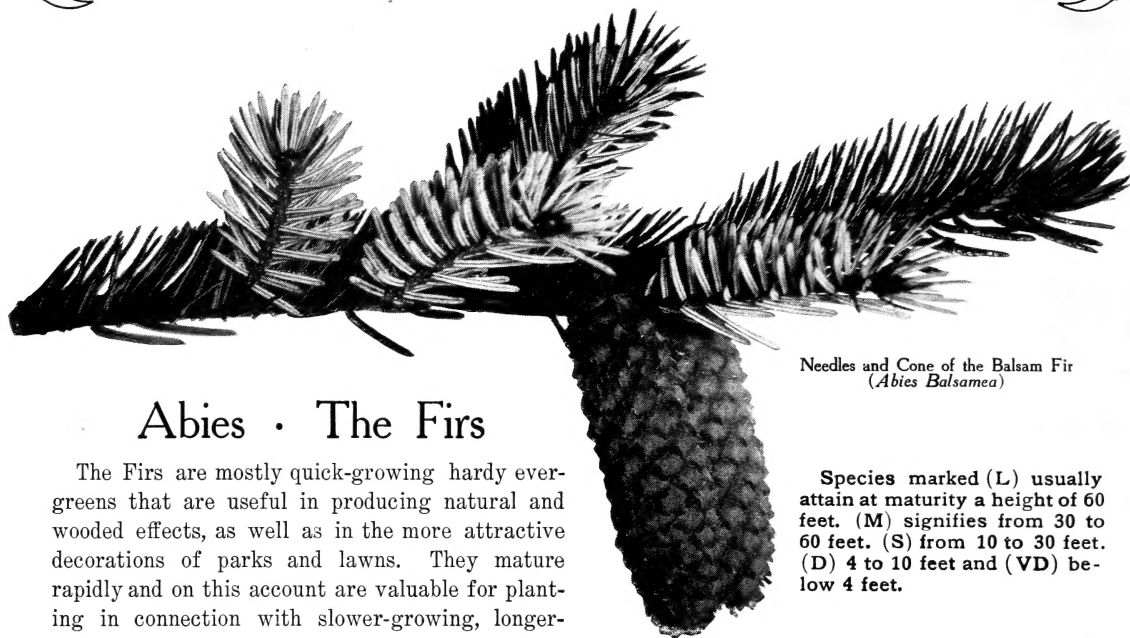
How to Reach the Glenwood Nurseries

The accompanying map shows the central location of the Glenwood Nurseries, near Morrisville, Bucks county, Pa., accessible by train or trolley from New York or Philadelphia. Easiest reached by Pennsylvania railroad trains to Trenton, N. J., and thence by carriage that may be secured at the depot, or by trolley from Warren and Hanover streets (Trenton). All trolleys from this point for Yardley, Pa., pass our Nurseries (1½ miles distant) ten or fifteen minutes out from Trenton, N. J. Persons along the line of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad may come to Yardley, Pa., and from there reach our Nurseries after a short trolley ride.

Our Philadelphia office is located at 616 Stephen Girard Building, 21 South 12th street, Philadelphia, Pa., where full information regarding our stock can also be obtained.

MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA





Needles and Cone of the Balsam Fir
(*Abies Balsamea*)

Abies • The Firs

The Firs are mostly quick-growing hardy evergreens that are useful in producing natural and wooded effects, as well as in the more attractive decorations of parks and lawns. They mature rapidly and on this account are valuable for planting in connection with slower-growing, longer-lived trees; because they give the prompt effect and are ready to give place to the slower-growing permanent trees when they mature. The soft, deep green needles of most varieties are fragrant with balsamic odors. Much used for grouping, specimens, windbreaks and hedging.

Species marked (L) usually attain at maturity a height of 60 feet. (M) signifies from 30 to 60 feet. (S) from 10 to 30 feet. (D) 4 to 10 feet and (VD) below 4 feet.

Abies Apollinis. (M) Olive-green needles with a silvery under surface. Shapely tree of good habit, similar to the familiar Nordmann's Fir. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; 5 to 8 ft. specimens, \$10 to \$20.

A. balsamea. BALSAM FIR. (M) An ornamental native of our forests that is very hardy; has dark green needles of pleasant fragrance; grows rapidly when young and does well in moist soils.

	Each	10	100
2 to 2½ ft. . . .	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$65 00
3 to 4 ft. . . .	1 50	12 50	110 00
4 to 5 ft. . . .	2 00	17 50	

A. Canadensis. HEMLOCK SPRUCE.
(See *Tsuga Canadensis*, page 15.)

A. Cephalonica. CEPHALONIAN FIR. (M) Grecian tree similar to Nordmann's Fir. Broad, handsome habit, makes good specimens. 3 to 3½ ft., \$4.

A. Cilicia. (L) A beautiful rare tree with fine dark green leaves that are silvery white beneath. 3 to 3½ ft., \$3.

A. concolor. WHITE FIR. (L) Even the Blue Spruce does not excel this magnificent tree. It grows rapidly and forms grand specimens. The needles are large and stiff and usually of a silvery glaucous color. 3 to 4 ft., \$4.

A. excelsa. NORWAY SPRUCE. (See *Picea excelsa*, page 7.)

A. firma. JAPANESE SILVER FIR. (M) Odd and rare. Dark lustrous needles. 3 to 4 ft., \$2 to \$3.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$5 to \$8.

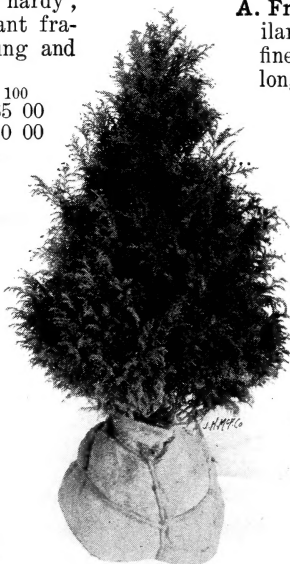
A. Fraseri. DOUBLE BALSAM FIR. (L) Similar to the well-known Balsam Fir, but of finer habit, with darker foliage and of longer life. Quick-growing. Desirable.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft. . . .	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
2 to 2½ ft. . . .	75	6 00	50 00
4 to 5 ft. . . .	2 50		
5 to 6 ft. . . .	3 00		

A. nobilis, var. glauca. NOBLE SILVER FIR. (L) A beautiful conifer whose foliage is a silvery blue. It is particularly handsome in the spring. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.50; 3 to 3½ ft., \$3.50.

A. Nordmanniana. NORDMANN'S FIR. (L) Thick, dense tree of fine proportions. The needles are wide, dark green and lustrous, with a silvery under surface that sparkles in the sun. This is one of the prettiest and best evergreens that we offer. It is handsome as a specimen or for grouping. Each 10

3 to 4 feet	\$3 50	\$30 00
4 to 5 feet	5 00	40 00
5 to 6 ft. . . .	\$6 to 10 00	
6 to 8 ft. . . .	\$10 to 20 00	



One of our quality Evergreens dug with ball of earth and bagged: ready packed for shipment

MOON'S TREES

Abies pectinata. EUROPEAN SILVER FIR. (L) It is valued for many purposes and admired for the glossy dark green needles that are silvery white beneath. As a specimen tree on the lawn it is very artistic and effective.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
2 to 2½ ft.	75	6 00	50 00
2½ to 3 ft.	1 00	7 50	60 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 50	12 50	
6 to 8 ft.	\$4 to 7 00		

Abies pectinata, var. pendula. Weeping form of the preceding. 5 to 7 ft., \$10 to \$12.

A. Pichta; syn., Sibirica. (M) 7 to 8 ft., \$12.

A. Pinsapo. (M) Stiff branches; distinct habit; thrives best in the South. 2 ft., \$1.50.

A. Veitchii. (L) A magnificent tree of splendid habit. The needles are dark lustrous green above and silvery white beneath. Hardy and a good grower. 2½ to 3 ft., \$2.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.

Biotas, or Chinese Arborvitæ

These Arborvitæ, introduced from the orient, have proven to be strong growers and handsome specimens. North of New York City they should be planted in sheltered places.

Biota orientalis. CHINESE ARBORVITÆ. (S) Deep green, soft feathery foliage and pyramidal habit. An openness of foliage and grace of habit make it distinct from the American species.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00
2½ to 3 ft.	60	5 00
5 to 8 ft.	\$2.50 to 4 00	

var. aurea. GOLDEN CHINESE ARBORVITÆ. (D) A dense, compact evergreen that is yellowish green in the spring and a bright green later in the season. 1 to 2 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.50.

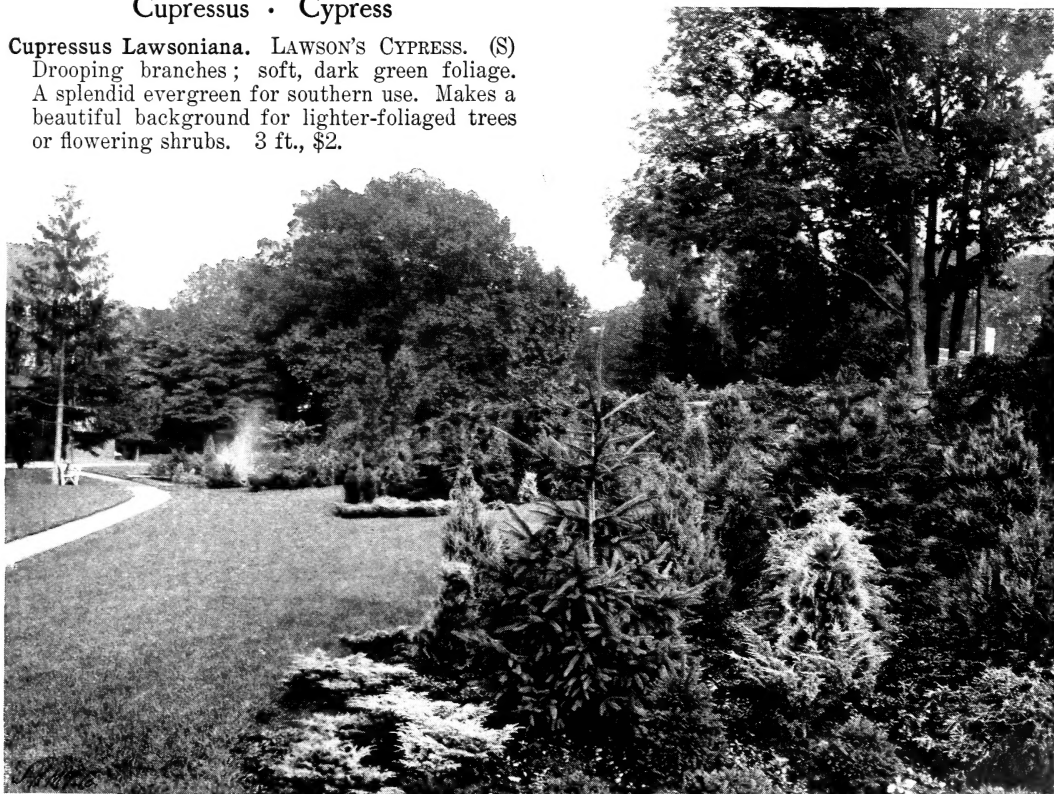
Biota orientalis, var. aurea nana. BERCKMAN'S GOLDEN ARBORVITÆ. (D) Splendid dwarf golden sort. 2 ft., \$1.50.

var. elegantissima. ROLLINSON'S GOLDEN ARBORVITÆ. (S) A golden pyramidal form of splendid habit and beauty. 3 to 6 ft., specimens, \$4 to \$7.50.

var. semperaurescens. EVER-GOLDEN ARBORVITÆ. (D) A very compact, low-growing form, with bright golden foliage in summer that changes to a bronze color in winter. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2; 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.50.

Cupressus • Cypress

Cupressus Lawsoniana. LAWSON'S CYPRESS. (S) Drooping branches; soft, dark green foliage. A splendid evergreen for southern use. Makes a beautiful background for lighter-foliaged trees or flowering shrubs. 3 ft., \$2.



Border of Evergreens. We can produce such results at once

Cedrus · Cedars

These are the true Cedars. They are not entirely hardy north of Philadelphia, except in sheltered positions. They grow into beautiful trees. On lawns and public grounds they are very ornamental, and, where possible, we recommend their more general use.

Cedrus Atlantica, var. glauca. MT. ATLAS SILVER CEDAR. (M) A rare pyramidal tree with open branches and light bluish foliage. Attractive. 4 to 5 ft., \$4.

C. Libani. CEDAR OF LEBANON. (M) An interesting tree of open habit and with horizontal branches. Unfortunately not very hardy in northern places. 2 ft., \$2.

Juniperus · The Junipers and Cedars

A group remarkable for the varied forms it embraces. Trees of medium heights down to the smallest dwarfs are included here, while different green, yellow and silvery hues characterize the foliage. Junipers possess remarkable vigor and thrive in bleak, barren situations; in poor, stony soils; in low, damp ground; at the seashore, or almost anywhere. The columnar forms are valued for formal effects, or to break the monotonous outline of other trees; the trailing ones for rocky slopes and sandbanks. Also used in groups, borders and for individual planting.

Juniperus Canadensis. (VD) Low spreading habit. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10; 2 to 3 ft., specimens, \$3 to \$4.

var. aurea; syn., Douglasii. DOUGLAS' DWARF GOLDEN JUNIPER. (VD) A low, spreading form with golden yellow foliage that turns a beautiful bronze in winter. It is very showy as an edging and beautiful in groups and rockeries, or wherever a hardy little golden evergreen is needed.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 in. x 10 to 12 in. .	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
12 to 15 in. x 15 to 20 in. .	1 00	7 50	60 00
15 to 18 in. x 15 to 20 in. .	1 25	10 00	80 00
18 to 24 in. x 20 to 30 in. .	\$1.50 to \$2 each		

Juniperus Chinensis. CHINESE JUNIPER. (S) An upright form with pretty grayish green foliage. 3 to 4 ft., specimens, \$5.

var. aurea. GOLDEN CHINESE JUNIPER. (D) 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25; 2½ to 3 ft., \$2.50 ea., \$20 for 10.

J. communis, var. Hibernica. IRISH JUNIPER. (S) A slender, columnar form, with glaucous green foliage. Very useful in formal plantings, for groupings with other evergreens and for small yards, rockeries and cemeteries.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$20 00
2 to 3 ft.	75	5 00	40 00

var. pyramidalis. PYRAMIDAL JUNIPER. (S) Similar in habit to the above, but a taller and more rapid grower; less dense, lighter color.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft. .	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
2 to 2½ ft. .	75	6 00	50 00
2½ to 3 ft. .	1 00	7 50	60 00

var. Suecica. SWEDISH JUNIPER. (S) Very hardy; closely resembles *J. Hibernica*, but has a lighter and greener tint to its foliage.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft. .	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$30 00
2 to 3 ft. .	1 25		

J. excelsa, var. stricta variegata. (S) A desirable variety of conical form with grayish green foliage spotted with branchlets of creamy white. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.

J. Japonica. JAPANESE JUNIPER. (D) A half-erect half-prostrate form, with soft, glaucous light green foliage. 2½ to 3 ft., \$3.

var. aurea. GOLDEN JAPANESE JUNIPER. (D) The bright golden color lasts all winter. 3 to 3½ ft., \$4; 4 to 4½ ft., \$6.



Hedge of Norway Spruce (*Picea excelsa*), page 7, at Glenwood. It is as strong as a fence and many times more beautiful

MOON'S TREES

Juniperus prostrata; syn., **J. procumbens**. A dark green trailing form, suited for a ground cover or rock and bank plantings. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

J. Sabina. SAVIN JUNIPER. (VD) Another spreading form, with deep dark green foliage. Very valuable for rockeries, grouping and borders, making a pleasant contrast to other low-growing trees.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 in.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
12 to 15 in.	75	6 00	50 00

J. Virginiana. RED CEDAR. (M) This is a common tree, that grows wild along roadsides and on stony barren places. It is excellent for orna-

Juniperus Virginiana, continued

mental purposes; of medium size and pyramidal habit that suit it for tall screens, lawn specimens and formal effects. The somber hue of its foliage and the freedom with which it grows in unfertile places are valuable qualities.

	Each	10
4 to 4½ ft.	\$3 00	\$25 00
4½ to 5 ft.	3 50	30 00

var. elegantissima. (M) An odd golden form of the above. 2 ft., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

var. glauca. BLUE VIRGINIA CEDAR. Similar to the above. Beautiful blue glaucous foliage.

2 to 3 ft.	\$1.50 each
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Picea · Spruces

Probably better known and more largely planted than any other family of evergreens. The Spruces are hardy, rapid-growing trees; reliable in almost any location. They mature quickly and live to a good old age. They make beautiful trees when planted individually, and in groups and collections they are just as effective.

Picea alba. WHITE SPRUCE. (L) Blue grayish needles otherwise similar to the more familiar Norway Spruce or *Picea excelsa*.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00
2 to 2½ ft.	1 00	7 50
2½ to 3 ft.	1 25	10 00

var. aurea. GOLDEN SPRUCE. A novelty among Spruces, with bright golden needles in spring that grow darker as the season advances. 2 to 6 ft., \$2 to \$8.

P. Alcockiana. ALCOCK'S SPRUCE. (M) Slender branches and upright growth. Beautiful with its short, dark green needles that are silvery blue on their under surface. 2 to 3½ ft., \$2 to \$3.50.

P. Englemanni. COLORADO SPRUCE. (M) Resembles the familiar Blue Spruce in the bluish green of its foliage. The needles are short and soft. A compact-growing tree, that retains its lower branches and makes beautiful specimens for solitary planting about the lawn. 3 to 4 ft., \$4 each, \$35 for 10; 5 to 8 ft. specimens, \$12 to \$25.

P. excelsa. NORWAY SPRUCE. (L) This familiar Spruce is more generally useful than any of the others. It is a rapid grower; does well in moist soils and withstands the bleak, cold winds of winter. If left untrimmed, they spread out magnificently and make desirable specimens. They make splendid windbreaks and shelter-belts. If planted

Picea excelsa, continued

as hedges and annually sheared, they become impenetrable and as good for this purpose as any evergreen we know of. It is also the cheapest.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$25 00
2 to 3 ft.	75	6 00	40 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 25	10 00	75 00
4 to 5 ft.	2 00	17 50	150 00
5 to 6 ft.	3 00	22 50	200 00

A magnificent stock of Norway Spruce, unsurpassed in quantity or quality.

9 to 12 ft. specimens, \$6 to \$10.
12 to 18 ft. specimens, \$10 to \$30.

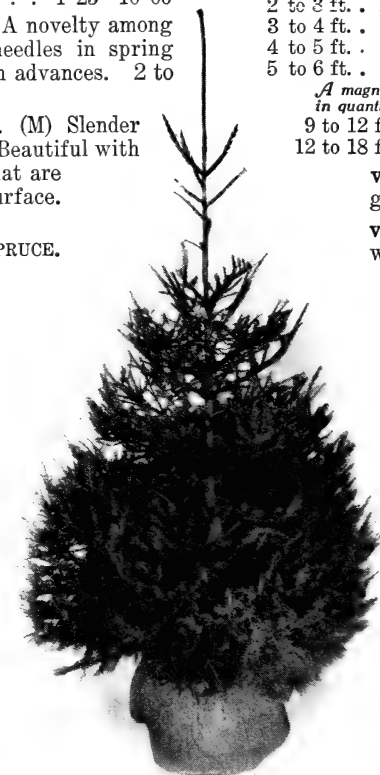
var. aurea magnifica. (S) Very golden form. 1½ ft., \$1.50.

var. elata. (D) Grotesque form, with long, slender awkward branches. 3 to 4 ft., \$3.

var. inverta. INVERTED SPRUCE. (S) The needles are larger and brighter than those of the species. The lateral branches sprawl about in grotesque, contorted forms. The appearance is extremely odd, and the unacquainted stop to admire this tree, which to them is a freak of nature. It is very useful on lawns and does much to break the regular outline of other evergreens.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50
2 to 2½ ft.	2 00	17 50
2½ to 3 ft.	2 50	22 50
3 to 4 ft.	3 50	30 00
4 to 5 ft.	4 50	40 00
5 to 6 ft.	\$5 to \$6.	
6 to 8 ft.	\$7.50 to \$12.	

We always have on hand a supply of nice Inverted Spruce.



Sample of our Norway Spruce (*Picea excelsa*). Note the symmetrical shape and vigorous appearance

MOON'S TREES

Picea excelsa, var. pyramidalis. PYRAMIDAL SPRUCE. (L) Foliage similar to *P. excelsa*. Habit columnar like that of the Lombardy Poplar. Unique and rare.

	Each
2½ to 3 ft.	\$2 00
3 to 3½ ft.	3 00

var. Remontii. REMONT'S SPRUCE. (VD) Dwarf, compact variety, dark green foliage. 1 ft., \$1.50.

P. orientalis. EASTERN SPRUCE. (S) Short, dark rich green needles of finer appearance than those of the Norway Spruce, which it resembles. Its habit is symmetrical and compact, forming a shapely pyramidal tree. It is hardy and reliable. Especially beautiful as an individual specimen.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 50	\$13 50	\$125 00
2 to 2½ ft.	2 00	17 50	150 00
2½ to 3 ft.	2 25	20 00	175 00
3 to 4 ft., specimens	3 50	30 00	
4 to 5 ft., specimens, \$6 to \$8.			
5 to 6 ft., specimens, \$8 to \$12.			

Picea pungens. COLORADO SPRUCE. (M) The original form of the now famous Colorado Blue Spruce. The foliage of this tree is occasionally quite blue, but mostly a light green. It is a strong, hardy grower in almost any soil, and makes a very valuable and ornamental tree.

	Each	10	100
2 to 2½ ft.	\$2 00	\$17 50	\$150 00
2½ to 3 ft.	2 50	22 50	200 00
3 to 4 ft., specimens	3 50	30 00	
4 to 5 ft., specimens, \$4 to \$6 each.			
5 to 9 ft., specimens, \$8 to \$35 each.			

var. glauca. BLUE COLORADO SPRUCE.

	Each
2 to 2½ ft.	\$3 00
2½ to 3 ft.	5 00
3 to 4 ft.	\$6 to 10 00
4 to 5 ft.	\$10 to 15 00

var. Kosteriana. KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE. (S) The best strain of Blue Spruce. A striking light blue in color that makes this one of the finest evergreens in cultivation for individual planting and for color effect nothing equals this.

	Each
12 to 15 in.	\$1 00
2½ to 3 ft.	5 00
3 to 3½ ft.	8 00
4 to 6 ft.	\$10 to 20 00

var. Kosteriana pendula. WEEPING KOSTER'S SPRUCE. (M) 2 to 3 ft., \$8 to \$10; 4 ft., \$12.



Picea pungens, var. Kosteriana

Pinus · The Pines

The Pines endure a wide range of climatic conditions. They are natives of lowlands and mountainous regions, and withstand well the cold, bleak winds to which they are subjected. They are mostly of upright habit, growing rapidly, and are not particular as to soil. Pines are very ornamental and useful on lawns and public grounds. They are so diverse in character that species may be selected for even the smallest areas as well as for vast estates. In groups, shelter-belts, or as tall screens their value is highly appreciated. We frequently root-prune our Pines so that they develop fine fibrous roots, enabling us to dig and ship them with balls of earth with very little risk in transplanting.

Pinus Austriaca. AUSTRIAN PINE. (L) A tall, massive tree, with spreading branches heavily plumed with long, stiff, dark green needles. A useful species along the coast, and grows equally well inland. Popular for groupings or as specimens.

	Each	10	100
2½ to 3 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
3 to 3½ ft.	2 00	17 50	
3½ to 4 ft.	2 50	22 50	
4 to 5 ft.	3 50		
10 to 15 ft., \$10 to \$20.			

GLENWOOD NURSERIES

MOON'S TREES

Pinus Cembra. SWISS STONE PINE.

(S) A hardy, slow-growing tree of distinct conical habit. It branches symmetrically from the ground up, making a splendid specimen, although useful, too, for grouping. The needles are short and greyish blue.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft. . . .	\$2 00	\$17 50
3 to 4 ft. . . .	4 00	
5 to 5½ ft. . . .	5 00	

P. excelsa. BHOTAN PINE. (L) In general appearance resembles the White Pine, but is short lived. The soft, long needles are light green and droop in graceful fringes from the long, slender branches. It rapidly becomes a tall tree and is very attractive when given room to develop.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft. . . .	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$75 00
5 to 6 ft. . . .	5 00	45 00	
6 to 8 ft., specimens,	\$5 to \$10.		
8 to 15 ft., specimens,	\$8 to \$20.		

P. Mughus. MUGHO PINE. (D)

This unique alpine species forms a dark, dome-shaped bush, broader than its height and sometimes almost prostrate. Valuable for planting on lawns, terraces, rockeries, barren hillsides or near the sea.

	Each	10
10 to 12 in. x 12 to 18 in. broad . .	\$1 00	\$8 00
12 to 15 in. x 12 to 18 in. broad . .	1 50	12 50
15 to 18 in. x 12 to 18 in. broad . .	2 00	17 50

P. parviflora. JAPANESE PINE. (M) 4 to 5 ft., \$4.

P. resinosa. RED, or NORWAY PINE. (L) A very ornamental, hardy Pine with olive-green needles. Makes a splendid tree and should be more generally used.

	Each	10
2½ to 3 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50
3 to 3½ ft.	2 00	17 50
3½ to 4 ft.	2 50	22 50

P. Strobus. WHITE PINE. (L) A grand old favorite that grows quickly and makes a most useful and beautiful ornamental tree. For specimen group or mass planting it is extensively used as well as for shade and shelter belts. The needles are soft and bluish green.

	Each	10	100
2½ to 3 ft.	\$1 25	\$11 00	\$100 00
3 to 3½ ft.	1 50	13 50	125 00
3½ to 4 ft.	2 00	17 50	

Our White Pines are well rooted and symmetrically developed. They are a fine lot.

var. nana. (VD) Needles similar to above. Habit very low and dwarf.

	Each	10
10 to 12 in.	\$1 25	\$10 00



Pinus Mughus, a specimen that went out from Glenwood 8 years ago

Pinus sylvestris. SCOTCH PINE. (L) A strong grower with spreading branches and short, stiff, bluish green needles. Its rapid growth makes it suited for temporary effects, though it is by no means to be despised for permanent ones. Splendid for mass plantings, screens, shelter belts and sea-shore use.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 50	\$13 50	\$125 00
4 to 5 ft.	2 50	22 50	200 00
5 to 6 ft.	3 50	30 00	
6 to 7 ft.	5 00		

Splendid stock of Scotch Pine.

P. Thunbergi. JAPANESE BLACK PINK. (M) 4 to 6 ft., \$3 to \$5.

Pseudotsuga

Pseudotsuga Douglasii. DOUGLAS' SPRUCE. (L) Looks like the Spruce, but botanically different. The habit is regular and symmetrical, which makes it suited for almost any purpose. The needles are soft and dark green, though sometimes glaucous.

	Each	10	100
2 to 2½ ft.	\$1 25	\$11 00	\$100 00
2½ to 3 ft.	1 50	13 50	125 00
3 to 4 ft.	2 00	17 50	
4 to 5 ft.	3 00		

var. pendula. WEEPING DOUGLAS SPRUCE. (M) 2 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$4 to \$5.

Retinospora

Sometimes called Japan Cypress, and known botanically as *Chamaecyparis*. This group is unusually attractive because of the remarkable brightness, delicacy and variety shown in its foliage tints, and because of the pleasing feathery effect of some varieties, affording a very desirable contrast in groups of evergreens. The species generally are of pyramidal habit, vigorous growers, that thrive in most

MOON'S TREES

RETINOSPORA, continued

soils and seldom attain a greater height than 40 feet. Their coloring is constant and attractive at all seasons. They are useful in all ornamental plantings, and particularly well suited for color contrasts, grouping, formal effects, window-boxes and vases. Occasional shearings render them more compact and brighten their distinct refined and attractive colors, individual specimens may be grown to splendid proportions, and are at all times distinctive and artistic ornaments to the lawn.



Sample of our Golden Retinospora (*Retinospora plumosa*, var. *aurea*). Such specimens give finished results without waiting

Retinospora filicoides. FERN-LIKE RETINOSPORA.

(S) An open form, whose soft, green leaves are borne all along the branches. A pretty, unique little evergreen that should be in all collections. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

R. filifera. THREAD-BRANCHED RETINOSPORA. (S)

A broad, bushy tree with dark green foliage in pendulous thread-like strings. It makes a handsome specimen suited to any lawn or for grouping. Is hardy and grows well almost anywhere.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$2 25	\$20 00
2½ to 3 ft.	2 50	22 50
5 to 6 ft.	\$7.50 to 10 00	

var. aurea. GOLDEN THREAD-BRANCHED RETINOSPORA. (D) 1 ft., \$1.50; 2½ ft. x 15 to 20 in. broad, \$3.

Retinospora leptoclada. (S) Compact habit; very dark green twisted foliage. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

R. obtusa. OBTUSE-LEAVED RETINOSPORA.

(M) Of upright growth, with splendid habit. The soft green foliage arranged in flat filaments is rich in appearance. The lower branches are retained. Suited for specimen planting or for grouping.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$70 00
2 to 2½ ft.	1 50	12 50	
2½ to 3 ft.	2 00	17 50	

var. gracilis aurea. (S) Somewhat like the former, but more loose and open. The young green foliage is profusely marked with a bright golden yellow, making a handsome attractive tree. 3 to 4 ft., \$3.

var. nana. (D) A slow-growing dwarf variety that attains great age. It is popular in Japanese gardens, and attracts much attention here. The deep dark green leaves are arranged in flattened masses that rise above one another, making a dense, heavy foliage, and giving it a beautiful individuality.

	Each
12 to 15 in.	\$1 50
15 to 18 in.	2 00
1½ to 2 ft.	2 50
2 to 2½ ft.	3 50

var. nana aurea. (D) Similar in character to the preceding, with a clear golden colored foliage that is bright and fresh all the year. One of the choicest little golden evergreens in cultivation. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.50.

R. pisifera. PEA-FRUITED RETINOSPORA.

(M) The slender branches are open and graceful, the foliage light green above and silvery beneath. It is one of the best Retinosporas. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.

var. aurea. GOLDEN PEA-FRUITED RETINOSPORA.

(S) A bright, golden evergreen with light airy foliage. It holds its color constantly, and is handsome for contrasts in groups or individually as a specimen.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50
2½ to 3 ft.	2 00	17 50
3 to 4 ft.	2 50	22 50
4 to 5 ft.	4 00	35 00
5 to 6 ft., specimens . . .	\$5 to 8 00	

R. plumosa. PLUME-LIKE, or simply GREEN RETINOSPORA. (S) Of conical outline with light, feathery green foliage. It stands shearing well, and if frequently pruned becomes compact and

GLENWOOD NURSERIES

MOON'S TREES

Retinospora plumosa, continued

dense. It is useful in groups, beds, or for vases and window-boxes.

	Each	10	100
2 to 2½ ft.	\$1 50	\$13 50	\$125 00
2½ to 3 ft.	2 00	17 50	150 00
3 to 3½ ft.	3 50	30 00	
3½ to 4 ft.	4 00	35 00	
4 to 5 ft.	\$5 to 8 00		
5 to 6 ft.	\$7.50 to 10 00		
6 to 7 ft.	\$8 to 15 00		
8 to 12 ft.	\$15 to 30 00		

These Retinosporas are symmetrical cone-shaped plants, all of them splendidly furnished and as dense and compact as can be.

var. aurea. GOLDEN RETINOSPORA. (S) The most popular and generally useful of all the golden evergreens. In character it resembles the *R. plumosa*. Is especially ornamental, and the soft, plume-like golden foliage is particularly bright in spring. It remains a deep yellow even through the winter. When pruned it becomes symmetrical and regular. It is low-branched and the golden yellow foliage brushes the green grass in beautiful contrasts. A vigorous grower, that is unsurpassed for color effect in grouping. It is well adapted for small lawns, and equally appropriate for larger areas. For window-boxes, vases or formal gardening its value is realized.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
1½ to 2 ft.	50	4 00	35 00

The above have not been sheared. Just suited for hedges or mass planting.

	Each	10	100
2 to 2½ ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
2½ to 3 ft.	2 00	17 50	
3 to 3½ ft.	3 50	30 00	
3½ to 4 ft.	4 00	35 00	
4 to 5 ft.	5 00	45 00	
6 to 7 ft.	12 00	100 00	
7 to 8 ft.	15 00	125 00	
8 to 15 ft.	\$20 to 50 00		

These are all specimen plants. Dense, compact and symmetrical. The large sizes will make splendid immediate effects

var. flavescens, var. variegata. WHITE-LEAVED RETINOSPORA. (D) The varied tints of green, yellow and creamy white in this evergreen give it a golden appearance. The habit is dwarf and compact, and its ball-like form makes it a pretty little ornament in many places. We have some handsome specimens for immediate effects.

	Each	10	100
12 to 15 in. by 10 to 15 in.	\$0 75	\$6 50	\$60 00
15 to 18 in. by 12 to 18 in.	1 00	8 00	75 00
18 to 24 in. by 18 to 24 in.	1 50	12 50	100 00
3 to 5 ft. by 3 to 6 ft., specimens . . .	\$6 to \$15.		

R. squarrosa, var. Sieboldi. SIEBOLD'S RETINOSPORA. (S) Dwarf, compact evergreen, with bluish foliage, changing to a purplish hue in winter; a distinct coloring that is effective in collective plantings. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

var. Veitchii. SILVER RETINOSPORA. (S) Possesses the merit of *R. plumosa*, resembles it in character and is useful in the same way. The foliage is feathery, and of a rich, silvery glaucous or steel-blue that contrasts finely with the dark green and golden tints of other varieties. One of the

Retinospora squarrosa, var. Veitchii, continued

most showy and attractive of the class. We have a stock of magnificent trees.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30 00
1½ to 2 ft.	50	4 50	40 00

These two grades have not been sheared.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$70 00
2 to 2½ ft.	1 25	10 00	85 00
2½ to 3 ft.	1 50	12 50	100 00

These three grades have been lightly sheared.

	Each	10	100
2 to 2½ ft.	\$2 00	\$17 50	\$150 00
2½ to 3 ft.	2 50	22 50	200 00
3 to 3½ ft.	3 00	27 50	250 00
3½ to 4 ft.	3 50	32 50	300 00
4 to 4½ ft.	5 00	45 00	
4½ to 5 ft.	\$5 to 8 00		
6 to 10 ft.	\$10 to 50 00		

These are all dense, symmetrical specimens, suited for the finest plantings. See illustration, below.

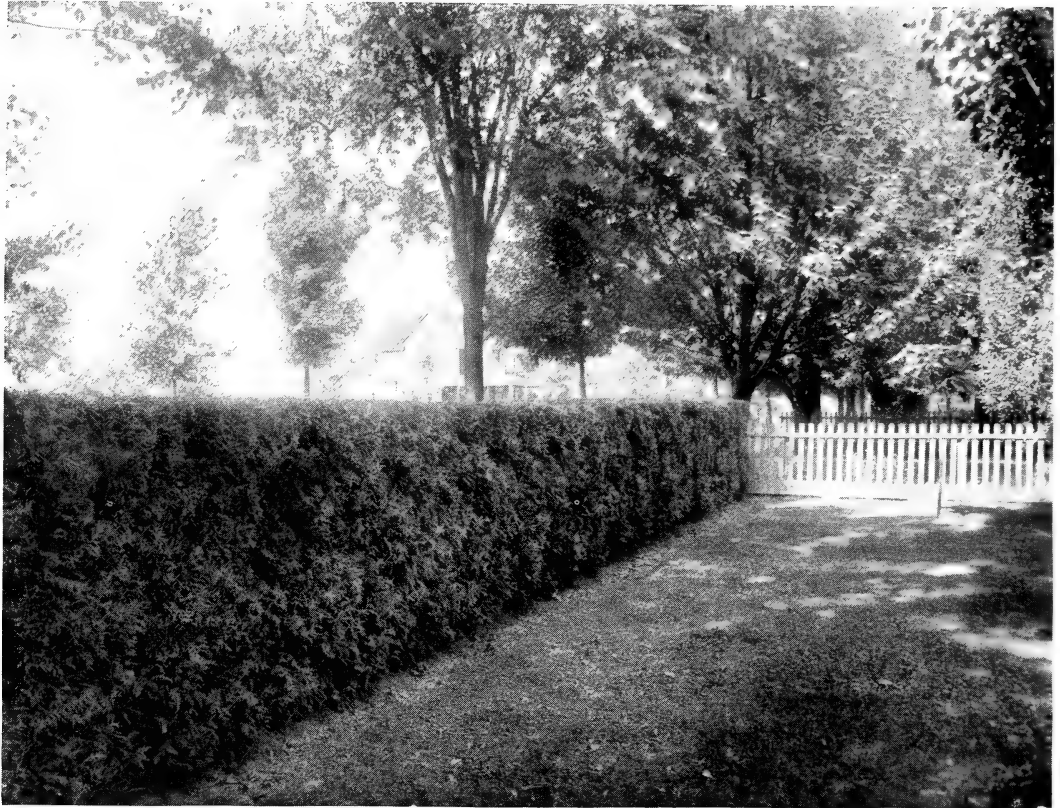
Sciadopitys

Sciadopitys Verticillata. UMBRELLA PINE. (S) A quite hardy, odd, Japanese tree of pyramidal character. Grows slowly to large size. Each branch and shoot is terminated by a whorl of umbrella-like tufts of bright green, long, glossy needles.

	Each
2 to 3 ft.	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft.	8 00
4 to 5 ft.	12 00



Sample of our Silver Retinospora (*Retinospora squarrosa*, var. *Veitchii*). We have many hundred trees, in different sizes, that are just as perfect as this one.



Hedge of American Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*), page 13. Besides making thick hedges of medium height, this evergreen will also form high hedges that serve as screens against objectionable buildings and unsightly objects

Taxus • Yews

The Yews are slow-growing, generally small trees that do well in most soils, and possess a particularly fresh-looking foliage. They are highly ornamental and effective as specimens or in groups. Yews withstand clipping well, but they require the protection of sheltered positions in places north of Philadelphia.

Taxus baccata. ENGLISH YEW. (S) A slow-growing, thickly branched tree, with small dark green leaves. 3 to 4 ft., \$3.

var. erecta. ERECT ENGLISH YEW. (S) Similar to the English Yew, but less spreading. 3 ft., \$3.50.

var. fastigiata. IRISH YEW. (D) Splendid little cone-shaped tree, that is erect and slender; a habit that admirably suits it for vase and tub planting as well as for formal effects of all kinds. Rich dark glossy green foliage.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50
3 to 3½ ft.	3 50	30 00
3½ to 4 ft.	4 00	35 00
4 to 4½ ft.	5 00	45 00

Taxus baccata, var. fastigiata aurea. GOLDEN IRISH YEW. (S) In character similar to the preceding, with young foliage a brilliant golden yellow, that is very beautiful. Its habit is neat, compact and attractive, with erect cone-shaped form. Thus this Yew is suited, splendidly, for formal plantings and for tub and vase use.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$2 00	\$17 50
2½ to 3 ft.	2 50	22 50
3 to 3½ ft.	3 00	27 50
3½ to 4 ft.	5 00	45 00

var. semper aurea. (D) A desirable golden yellow variety, which keeps its yellow tint throughout the year. 2 ft., \$2.50 each, \$22.50 for 10.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION

Our Nurseries are annually inspected by state authorities and continually by ourselves. A certificate of inspection testifying to the freedom from disease is attached to every shipment of our stock.

Thuya · Arborvitæ

These highly ornamental trees, though many are of upright habit, do not grow to great heights, and are appropriate for small lawns as well as larger areas. They are generally hardy ; grow vigorously in varied soils and are easily transplanted. Their clean, neat, compact appearance and the soft, fern-like foliage, in many cases so brightly colored, make them useful in grouping, bedding, bordering and formal gardening, for cemetery and lawn specimens, for hedges, screens, window-boxes vases and house decorations.

Thuya gigantea; syn., **Lobbi**. OREGON CEDAR. (S) On our western coast it is a mighty forest tree. In the East it succeeds best in sheltered locations. It is rare in ornamental planting, but well suited for them, as it lends variety and interest. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10, \$60 per 100.

T. occidentalis. AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ, or WHITE CEDAR. (S) A splendid native that grows well anywhere and thrives over a wide range of climate. The habit is erect and pyramidal, the foliage soft and light green in color. The branches are dense and symmetrical from the ground up. Beautiful specimens found on many old lawns, for almost every yard has its Arborvitæ. They should be included in groups and all evergreen plantings. For tubs and vases and for formal plantings there is nothing better. They are unapproached as tall hedges to form screens from objectionable objects, or for shelter-belts, or as a blind about clothes-yards, etc. They grow quickly, and if planted closely in hedges give the desired effects promptly. They may be kept at any height and made more dense and bushy by trimming, which they endure readily.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$15 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 50	12 50	100 00
5 to 6 ft.	2 00	15 00	125 00
6 to 8 ft.	3 50	30 00	

Our Arborvitæ are splendidly developed and in the pink of condition.

var. aurea. GEORGE PEABODY'S ARBORVITÆ. (S) A distinct golden yellow form that is beautiful as a specimen and highly valued, too, for contrast in foliage effects. The habit is similar to the native variety, and it will grow in very much the same kinds of soil that it does.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50
2½ to 3 ft.	2 00	17 50
3½ to 4 ft.	2 50	22 50

var. Burrowii. (S) Distinguished by bright golden yellow foliage in spring, which afterward grows green. 4 to 5 ft., \$3 each, \$25 for 10.

var. compacta. COMPACT ARBORVITÆ. (D) Dwarf, dense little evergreen, having light green foliage and neat, attractive habit. Popular for beds, borders, cemeteries, house decorations or small, low-growing hedges.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00
1½ to 2 ft.	1 00	7 50	60 00
2 to 2½ ft.	1 50	12 50	100 00

var. Ellwangeriana; syn., **Tom Thumb**. (D) In many respects it is similar to the Retinospora and seems to be the connecting link between Arborvitæ and that family. It is pretty, hardy, with silvery foliage that closely resembles *T. ericoides* when young, but in winter it does not turn so dark. Its low growth and compact symmetry make it valuable for decorations in small areas and in the front of evergreen beds.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00
1½ to 2 ft.	1 00	7 50	

var. ericoides. HEATH-LEAVED ARBORVITÆ. (D) Appears very much like the above, excepting in winter, when this variety changes.



A sample tree of our American Arborvitæ

MOON'S TREES



In small lawns, a tree; in larger places, a group of Hemlock. Makes beautiful ornaments. See *Tsuga Canadensis*, page 15

Thuya occidentalis, var. ericoides, continued
to a bronzy hue. Both kinds are desirable and should be freely used in all plantings of small-growing evergreens.

	Each	10	100
12 to 15 in.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
15 to 20 in.	75	5 00	40 00

var. globosa. GLOBE ARBORVITÆ. (VD) Very dwarf and compact; grows naturally into a rounded almost ball-like form, that makes it useful in groupings, for specimens, vases or for formal plantings about garden walks, etc.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 in., bushy	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$40 00
12 to 15 in. x 12 to 15 in. broad	1 00	8 00	70 00
15 to 18 in. x 15 to 18 in. broad	1 50	12 50	100 00
18 to 24 in. x 20 to 30 in. broad, specimens	2 00	17 50	

var. Hoveyi. HOVEY'S GOLDEN ARBORVITÆ. (VD) Looks very similar to the family *T. compacta*, and is useful in the same way; it differs principally in having a more golden tint in its foliage.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft., bushy	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
1½ to 2 ft., bushy	1 00	9 00	80 00
2 to 2½ ft., very bushy	1 50	13 50	125 00

var. pyramidalis. PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITÆ. (S) Similar to American Arborvitæ, but more dense in habit and finer in texture. It is of the same columnar habit that adapts it to formal plant-

Thuya occidentalis, var. pyramidalis, continued
ing and suits it for lawn specimens and evergreen groups.

	Each	10	100
2 to 2½ ft.	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$35 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 50	12 50	
4 to 5 ft.	2 50	22 50	
5 to 6 ft.	3 00	25 00	

var. pendula. A distinct form of our common Arborvitæ, that weeps very decidedly. Odd and desirable. 2½ to 4 ft., \$2.50 to \$3 each.

var. Reidii. (D) A broad, low evergreen, less compact than the other dwarf varieties. 3 ft., bushy, \$2.50 each.

var. Vervæneana. VERVÆNE'S ARBORVITÆ. (S) The same slender, erect habit and form as *T. occidentalis*, or American Arborvitæ; but the green foliage is blended harmoniously with some of a golden hue, resulting in an odd, interesting appearance, that is altogether pleasing. Is useful in the same ways as the other pyramidal Arborvitæ.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft., specimens	\$2 50	\$20 00
4 to 5 ft., specimens	3 50	30 00
5 to 6 ft., specimens	6 00	

var. Wareana; syn., Sibirica. SIBERIAN ARBORVITÆ. (S) Of lower growth than the other pyramidal forms. The branches are stouter and the dark, rich green foliage more dense.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$1 75	\$15 00
5 to 8 ft., specimens	\$8 to 15 00	



A sample Hemlock (*Tsuga Canadensis*) showing the graceful habit and the splendid quality of our specimen trees. Our stock is unsurpassed in every respect

Thuyopsis

Thuyopsis borealis, var. glauca. (VD) A tree from the maritime regions of Northwestern America. In the East rare in cultivation. Slender, upright habit. Distinct foliage. 5 to 6 ft., \$6 each.

T. Standishii; syn., **Thuya Japonica.** STANDISH'S SITKA CYPRESS. (M) A pyramidal tree of graceful drooping habit, with bright green foliage that looks very much like an *Arborvitæ*. Hardy and desirable. 3 to 3½ ft., \$3.50 each.

Tsuga · Hemlock

The Hemlocks are exceptionally graceful trees, that are generally useful. They are very hardy and grow rapidly and transplant safely.

Tsuga Canadensis. HEMLOCK SPRUCE. (M) A magnificent native tree that grows rapidly in most any soil and is very hardy. If allowed sunlight it will hold its lower branches and remain symmetrically furnished from the ground up, in which condition it makes splendid lawn specimens with a certain elegance and beauty that its slender, graceful branches alone possess. It will withstand wind and exposure, and therefore is suited for shelter-belts and windbreaks as well as in all mass plantings of large evergreens. Hemlocks succeed well in almost any soil, but prefer most a good loam that is moist rather than too dry.

Tsuga Canadensis, continued.

Hemlocks withstand shearing so well and become so dense and compact when subjected to that treatment that they may be used wherever a small tree is wanted, or in hedges. For this purpose no other evergreen is better adapted because it becomes impenetrable as well as neat and attractive, and may be kept low or allowed to grow into tall hedges or screens.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 25	\$11 00	\$100 00
3 to 4 ft.	2 00	17 50	150 00
4 to 5 ft.	2 50	22 50	200 00
5 to 6 ft.	3 50	32 50	300 00

These Hemlocks are strong, heavy and vigorous. They were lightly sheared, and in regaining their natural form have become heavily furnished with branches and are bushy, handsome plants.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$2 50	\$22 50	\$200 00
4 to 5 ft.	3 50	32 50	300 00
5 to 6 ft.	5 00	45 00	

This stock has been sheared into broad, heavy trees of symmetrical form, splendidly suited for specimen planting.

var. Sargentii pendula. SARGENT'S WEEPING HEMLOCK SPRUCE. A flat-topped tree with graceful, weeping, spray-like branches. One of the choicest and most beautiful weeping evergreens, 1½ to 2 ft., \$4 to \$5 each.

T. Caroliniana. SOUTHERN HEMLOCK. (L) Distinct appearance. Dense, dark green foliage. Introduced from our southern mountains and found wonderfully ornamental.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00
2 to 2½ ft.	1 50	12 50



Block of Golden Retinospora (*Retinospora plumosa*, var. *aurea*), page 11, at Glenwood. Every tree a splendid specimen



Azalea amoena

Evergreen Shrubs

These "Broad-leaved Evergreens" are being used more and more each year because they are so desirable and effective in all landscape work. Their heavy leaf masses meet the demand for fresh green foliage to enliven and cheer the bare aspect of deciduous trees and shrubs in winter. But best of all is the magnificent display that most of them make when in bloom, especially the Rhododendrons and Kalmias. Another desirable quality most of them have is such a fondness for shady places that they meet a large demand in beautifying these spots which are usually thought so difficult to adorn. As a rule they transplant easily, are quite hardy, give immediate results and are altogether very satisfactory things to use.

Andromeda

Andromeda Catesbæi. See *Leucothoë Catesbæi*, page 19.

A. floribunda; syn., **Pieris floribunda.** A splendid low-growing plant with myrtle-like foliage and spikes of tiny pure white flowers that resemble sprays of lily-of-the-valley; appear in early spring.
12 to 15 in. \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10

A. Japonica. A beautiful low shrub with drooping racemes of small white, wax-like flowers in May and June. The shining deep green leaves are handsome. A desirable plant at the front of the groups of broad-leaved evergreens, or in shaded places.

1 to 1½ ft. \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10, \$100 per 100

Azalea amoena

A bushy, dwarf evergreen with small green leaves that deepen to a lustrous coppery hue in winter. Its neat appearance is attractive at all seasons, but in April or May the whole plant is clothed with a mass of brilliant, claret-colored flowers, that hold their beauty three or four weeks. Such beautiful little plants are ornaments anywhere, and are especially desirable for edging drives and walks, for dwarf hedges, groups or for bordering Rhododendrons and Kalmia beds. The habit of this Azalea is so dense and compact that it makes splendid low flowering hedges, for which purpose we highly recommend it.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 in.	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$45 00
12 to 15 in.	1 00	8 50	75 00
15 to 18 in.	1 50	12 50	100 00
1½ to 2 ft.	2 00	17 50	150 00

Selection of larger specimens, heavily set with flower-buds \$2.50 to 4 00

We have a grand stock of this Azalea. The plants are all heavy and bushy, with quantities of flower-buds that will bloom this year, even if the plants are moved.

Buxus · Boxwood

The different species vary in height from low bushes to medium-sized trees. All are long-lived, of dense, compact growth, and have dark green, glossy leaves. They are used for grouping, edging walks, planting against house foundations, for hedges, and in tubs for formal gardens, terraces and porches.

Buxus sempervirens. COMMON TREE BOX. This variety is familiar in old-fashioned gardens, where it has slowly developed into a large, broad bush. The small, dark green leaves are always fresh and glossy. It is a strong grower in almost any soil and does well in shaded places. It withstands shearing and may be clipped into artificial forms. Our stock includes some specimens that have been clipped into conical or pyramidal shape, and are very effective in formal plantings and for tubs and vases.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 in. . . } <i>Bushy plants,</i> { . . .	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
21 to 15 in. . . } <i>for hedges</i> { . . .	75	6 00	45 00
1½ to 2 ft.	1 00	7 50	
2 to 2½ ft.	1 25	10 00	
3 ft., specimens	3 00	27 50	
3½ ft., specimens	4 50	35 00	
4 to 4½ ft., specimens	6 00	50 00	
3 ft., clipped pyramidal form	2 50	22 50	
4 ft., clipped pyramidal form	4 00	35 00	
4½ ft., clipped pyramidal form	5 00	45 00	

var. suffruticosa. DWARF BOX. The variety so extensively used as an edging to walks and now again so popular in all formal and old-fashioned gardens. It grows very slowly and reach, after many years, a height no greater than 3 to 5 feet. In edging walks set the plants from 2 to 4 inches apart.

	10	100	1,000
3 to 4 in.	\$0 70	\$5 00	\$40 00
4 to 5 in.	80	6 00	45 00
5 to 7 in.	1 00	7 50	65 00

B. rotundifolia. ROUND-LEAF JAPANESE BOX. Glossy round leaves, that are distinct and handsome.

	Each	10	100
12 to 15 in.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
15 to 18 in.	60	5 00	45 00

Calluna

Calluna vulgaris; syn., *Erica vulgaris.* HEATHER. Low, hardy and compact. Rosy pink racemes of tiny flowers in August and September.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in.	\$0 50	\$3 50

Cotoneaster

Cotoneaster buxifolia. A small, low-growing shrub, with tiny leaves, that does best in well-drained soil and sunny places. In winter it is ornamented with bright red fruit.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00

C. microphylla. SMALL-LEAVED COTONEASTER. A half-creeping plant, similar to the above, with white flowers in May and bright red fruits until midwinter.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$30 00

We have unexcelled shipping facilities at Trenton, New Jersey, where we get the benefits of quick service and low rates afforded by competing freight and express companies.

MOORESVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA



Pyramidal Box Bush (*Buxus sempervirens*). We have a grand stock of Boxwood this year for lawn, hedge or tub planting.

Euonymus

Upright evergreen shrubs with handsome foliage, that are valued for many purposes. They grow best in light or sandy soils, a fact that suits them splendidly for seashore plantings. In such locations they also make good hedges. Unfortunately the Japanese varieties sometimes winter-kill in sections much north of Philadelphia, though, if cut back to the ground, they frequently recover and make stronger plants than before.

Euonymus Japonica. JAPANESE EUONYMUS. An erect form with glossy green foliage and bright green bark. Makes a good specimen bush for individual planting, withstands shearing so well that it is also used for hedges and clipped formal work.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
1½ to 2 ft.	50	4 00	
2 to 3 ft.	75	6 00	

var. argentea. SILVERY EUONYMUS. The leaves are beautifully variegated with silvery white markings.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50

var. aurea. GOLDEN EUONYMUS. Leaves margined with golden yellow.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50

E. radicans. See Ornamental Vines, page 65.

Ilex · The Hollies

The berried twigs are familiar decorations at Christmas time, but most people do not know what



Flower and leaf of *Kalmia latifolia*, or Mountain Laurel. A grand plant for shady places or for associating with Rhododendrons

splendid ornaments the trees are in open or collective planting. Their foliage is always beautiful, the flowers small but interesting, and the scarlet fruits are ornamental. The flowers being unfertile in themselves, it is necessary to plant several trees near each other to be sure of berries.

Ilex Aquifolium. ENGLISH HOLLY. Dark, glossy green, prickly leaves. Erect shapely habit, fond of sandy soils, though it grows well in other places.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$4 00	\$35 00

var. variegata. GOLDEN VARIEGATED-LEAVED HOLLY. 4 to 6 ft., \$4 to \$6.

I. crenata. JAPANESE HOLLY. Small, dark, attractive habit. It withstands shearing and may be trained into any desired form. Makes dense, compact low hedges. Splendidly suited for seashore planting. Not dependably hardy north of New York City.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
2 to 3 ft.	1 50	12 50	

I. opaca. AMERICAN HOLLY. Thrives best on light sandy soil, though suited for most any lawn not too far north.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$2 50	\$20 00

Kalmias · Laurel

These flowering shrubs compare well in grandeur with the Rhododendrons. They are very hardy, grow almost as well in swamps as in drier locations and prefer partly shaded situations, but also thrive well in sunny places.

Kalmia angustifolia. SHEEP LAUREL. A dwarf, vigorous variety, with deep rose-colored flowers that open early.

	Each	10
1½ ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50

K. latifolia. MOUNTAIN LAUREL. These bushy shrubs with age sometimes attain tree-like proportions. Their elongated, oblong leaves are always fresh and glossy, making possible charming foliage effects and cheery landscapes at all seasons. In early spring they bloom profusely. The delicate pink buds, beautiful in themselves, open in large corymbs of pink and white flowers. They bloom after the Rhododendrons and are useful for massing with them or for wooded effects on large lawns.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft. . . .	\$0 75	\$6 50	\$60 00
1½ to 2 ft. . . .	1 00	8 00	

We control large mountain areas of these desirable shrubs and are prepared to furnish the native plants in car-loads. We select large, bushy clumps that are lifted with a big ball of leaf-loam, which we carefully preserve about the roots. These shipments arrive in good condition and stand transplanting very well. Write to us for further particulars and prices of these car-load shipments.

GLENWOOD NURSERIES

Leucothoe

Leucothoe Catesbæi; syn., **Andromeda Catesbæi**.
DROOPING ANDROMEDA. A valuable small shrub for shady places and wild effects. The oblong leathery leaves change to a beautiful bronze in autumn, and are so much admired that quantities of sprays are collected from the native wood and sold for Christmas decorations. In early spring, drooping panicles of small, fragrant, white, wax-like flowers cover it.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 inches	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$30 00
1 to 1½ ft.	75	6 00	50 00

Magnolia

Magnolia grandiflora. This broad-leaved southern evergreen flourishes in sheltered places as far north as Pennsylvania. Its flowers are deep, broad cups of waxen white, deliciously fragrant blooms when quite young.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50
4 to 5 ft.	1 25	10 00

Mahonia

Mahonia aquifolia. **HOLLY-LEAVED MAHONIA.** A native plant with handsome prickly foliage that is a deep glossy green in spring and turns to a bright bronze color in winter. In May little yellow flowers hang along the branches. Very desirable plant for rockeries and shrubby groups.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00

M. Japonica. **JAPANESE MAHONIA.** A strong grower with stout, stiff branches. The leaves are larger than the above and do not change their color during the winter. In May the yellow flowers are quite showy.

	Each	10	100
10 to 15 in.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
2 to 2½ ft., bushy	2 00	17 50	

Osmanthus

Osmanthus aquifolium. An attractive evergreen shrub with stiff, spiny toothed shining leaves. White fragrant flowers in the autumn.

	Each	10	100
2 to 2½ ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00
3 to 4 ft.	2 50	20 00	



Yucca filamentosa, or Adam's Needle. A fine plant for flowers in June and July. Effective in shrubby plantings or in beds

Yucca filamentosa · Adam's Needle

A low evergreen without a central stem. The long, narrow leaf-blades come out from the root crown. In June or July it sends up heavy stalks 4 to 6 feet high laden at the top with ivory-white flowers. It is a very desirable species and valuable in separate or mixed shrubbery and herbaceous plantings. A strong, sturdy grower that requires little or no care.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 in., 2 years, light.	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
15 to 20 in., large, heavy clumps	50	4 00	30 00

Rhododendrons

Experience has proved that many Rhododendrons are hardy as far north as Boston. In early summer there are no flowers more gorgeous than these grand shrubs, that are then all aglow with their great masses of bloom. But not only at this season are they attractive, for the heavy shiny green leaves enliven the landscape even in winter. In front of evergreen shelter-belts their glossy foliage appears to delightful advantage against the more somber hues of the conifers that protect them from the prevailing winds. In groups or masses the varied colors of the flowers blend harmoniously together, and make a brilliant ornament wherever seen.

Rhododendrons do well in moist soils free from limestone, and to obtain success from them no such expensive methods of preparing the ground are required as are sometimes advocated, though they will-



A very satisfactory plant from the purchaser's view-point. They will grow in shady or sunny places. They look well individually or in masses, and harmonize with almost any landscape. But best of all they will flower luxuriantly the same year as planted. No waiting for results with Rhododendrons. We have a large assortment and splendid stock.

RHODODENDRONS, continued

ingly respond to such treatment. In summer a light mulch of cut grass, retains the moisture, and in winter a heavier mulch of leaves protects the roots, and frequently a slight covering is required to shelter the flower-buds and foliage. After each flowering season the dead bloom should be picked to prevent seeding, and allow the energies of the plant to develop flower-buds for the next year.

The Rhododendrons stand without an equal among the flowering shrubs, and, to retain their supremacy, possess the crowning virtue of flowering in all their glory the same season as planted. They may be moved successfully either in spring or fall.

All our Rhododendrons are shipped with balls of earth about their roots, which prevents them from drying out and insures successful growth. They are well budded and will flower this year.

PRICES AND VARIETIES OF HYBRID RHODODENDRONS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

OUR SELECTION OF VARIETIES	Each	10	100	PURCHASER'S SELECTION	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft., well-budded . .	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00	1½ to 2 ft., well-budded . .	\$2 00	\$17 50	\$150 00
2 to 2½ ft., well-budded . .	2 00	17 50	150 00	2 to 2½ ft., well-budded . .	2 50	22 50	200 00
2½ to 3 ft., well-budded . .	2 50	22 50		2½ to 3 ft., well-budded . .	3 00	27 50	

In addition to the above sizes we have a quantity of specimen plants 3 to 5 feet high at prices ranging from \$3 to \$8 each. Write for fuller particulars about these.

(It is possible that early sales will soon reduce our assortment of varieties, and purchasers will do well to name a second choice, that no delay may occur in filling orders.)

†**Abraham Lincoln.** Rosy red. One of the best sorts.

†**Album elegans.** White.

†**Album grandiflorum.** White; large flowers.

***Anna Parsons.** Violet-red.

†**Atrosanguineum.** Deep blood-red; fine.

†**Blandianum.** Bright crimson.

†**Boule de Neige.** Pure white; low grower.

†**Caractacus.** Purplish crimson.

†**Chas. Bagley.** Cherry-red.

MOON'S TREES

HYBRID RHODODENDRONS, continued

- †Chas. Dickens. Deep scarlet.
- †C. S. Sargent. Crimson.
- †Delicatissimum. Blush-white.
- †Duchess of Bedford. Crimson.
- **Edward S. Rand. Bright scarlet.
- †Everestianum. Rosy lilac; strong, hardy grower.
- †Giganteum. Red.
- †H. W. Sargent. Crimson.
- †John Waterer. Crimson.
- †John Walter. Rich crimson.
- †Lady Armstrong. Pale rose.

- †Lady Claremont. Rosy scarlet.
- ***Lady Eleanor Cathcart. Rose, with chocolate spots.
- ***Luciferium White.
- †Marshall James Brook. Crimson.
- †Michael Waterer. Scarlet-crimson.
- †Minnie. Blush-white, large chocolate spots.
- *Parson's gloriosa. Violet-red.
- †Parson's grandiflora. Wine-red.
- †Perspicuum. White.
- *President Lincoln. Reddish purple.
- Roseum elegans. Rose; small hardy grower.

* Denotes varieties that we only have 1½- to 2-foot plants of. ** Denotes varieties that we only have 2- to 2½-foot plants of. *** Denotes varieties that we only have 2½- to 3-foot plants of. † Denotes varieties that we only have 1½- to 2-foot and 2- to 2½-foot plants of.

Rhododendron catawbiense. A form of our southern native *Rhododendron* with beautiful, large white flower trusses. One of the hardiest kinds.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50

R. maximum. GREAT LAUREL. A native shrub that is beautiful among our mountainous regions in June and July, when its great white (sometimes rosy pink) flower masses appear in full bloom along the roadsides or on banks of streams. The landscape artist uses them in much the same way that nature does; for covering banks, for groups or masses in shady situations, as an undergrowth in wooded places or for planting beside drives and paths, nothing is more pleasing. The heavy, glossy green leaves make a magnificent setting for the large showy flowers.

	Each	10	100
3 to 5 ft., heavy clumps	\$2 00	\$17 50	\$150 00

We are in a position to supply *Rhododendron maximum* from 2 to 7 feet in height in car-load lots. We dig these with large balls of leaf-loam that are carefully preserved about their roots. These arrive in good condition and withstand transplanting especially well. Upon request, further particulars and prices of car-load shipments will be cheerfully given.

R. punctatum. This is a dwarf type, growing only 4 to 6 feet in height. It flowers earlier than any of the other kinds and should be associated with them in plantings so that the season of bloom will be lengthened. Its dwarf habit adapts it for the front of beds of taller-growing forms. We offer four distinct varieties, all 1 foot high and well set with flower buds. \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.



The stock for this lawn was furnished and planted by us



No one plants a lawn without Shade Trees. If any one should have such a notion, this illustration will show him what a mistake he would make

Deciduous Ornamental Trees



NOTHING can be planted which will grow so well and with so little attention and care as trees. The initial cost is small and paid for many times over by the beauty, pleasure and satisfaction which they bring. In the assortment that we have listed will be found the varieties best adapted for street and avenue planting; the kinds that will give the coolest shade for lawn and park use; species of rapid growth to produce quick effects; those with gorgeous and showy flowers and brilliant autumnal leaves; kinds with graceful, weeping habit; large and dwarf-growing sorts. Our collection includes trees adapted for all locations, climates and soils. All have been grown with care to make them straight, stocky, well headed and supplied with fibrous roots. They have been frequently transplanted and are prepared for moving. Where trees are wanted in large quantities we may be able to offer greater inducements on some varieties, so that we solicit correspondence from persons who contemplate purchasing in such numbers. That the unacquainted may have an idea of the height to which each tree may be expected to grow, we have marked the varieties as follows:

(L) designates trees growing to 60 feet or over at maturity. (M) from 30 to 60 feet. (S) 20 to 30 feet. (D) 10 to 20 feet. (VD) less than 10 feet.

Acer · The Maples

Maples are planted, perhaps, more largely than any other trees. They are hardy and well adapted to almost every soil; are attractive, vigorous growers, and remarkably free from the attacks of injurious insects. Their shade is cool and dense, and for this they are indispensable in all lawn, park or avenue plantings. In autumn the brilliant coloring of their leaves is everywhere commented upon. The Silver Maple (*Acer dasycarpum*) and the Ash-leaved Maple (*Acer Negundo*) are the most rapid-growing, but for permanency the Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharinum*) and the Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*) are usually preferred. The other varieties are more or less distinct, and each useful in its place.

MOON'S TREES

Acer campestre. EUROPEAN CORK MAPLE. (S) Attractive and hardy, growing slowly into a small, handsome tree, with thick, rounded head of small, elegant leaves. The bark is corky. Valuable for planting on high, dry ground.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
5 to 6 ft.	75	6 50	55 00

A. Colchicum, var. rubrum. RED MAPLE. (S) A rare, medium-sized tree that is bright red in May and again when the young growth appears in August.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$75 00
6 to 7 ft.	1 25	10 00	

A. dasycarpum. SILVER MAPLE. (L) This Maple may be seen along the streets of almost every town or village. It is a most reliable grower in all sections, and matures so rapidly that it is sought for quick effects. The leaves are deeply cut and their silvery under surface is beautifully displayed.

	Each	10	100
8 to 10 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00
10 to 12 ft., 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. cal. 1 00		7 50	60 00

var. Wieri laciniatum. WIER'S CUT-LEAVED SILVER MAPLE. (M) The leaves are cut more deeply than those of its parent, the Silver Maple. It grows very rapidly and is distinguishable by its slender branches that droop gracefully. This is a desirable and attractive tree for quick effects on a new lawn, and is also used for avenue planting.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 ft., 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. cal.	\$1 50	\$12 50	
14 to 16 ft., 2 1/2 to 3 in. cal. speci-			
men stock	3 00	25 00	
16 to 20 ft., 3 to 4 in. cal., speci-			
men stock	5 00	40 00	

A. Negundo. ASH-LEAVED MAPLE, or BOX ELDER. (L) A rapid-growing tree of irregular spreading form, whose leaves resemble those of the Ash. Improved by close pruning. It withstands cold and dryness.

	Each	10	100
7 to 8 ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$25 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 1/2 to 3 in. cal. 2 50		22 50	
16 to 20 ft., 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 in. cal. 6 50		55 00	

A. Pennsylvanicum; syn., striatum. MOOSEWOOD. (S) Green bark, striped with white.

3 ft.	75 cts. each.		
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A. platanoides. NORWAY MAPLE. (M) A handsome tree of large growth, forming a wide, rounded head of spreading branches and having broad, deep green leaves that cast a cooling shade. Strong, compact and vigorous. It is one of the best ornamental trees and is popular in all lawn, park, cemetery and street planting.

	Each	10	100
8 to 10 ft.	\$1 25	\$11 00	\$100 00
10 to 12 ft., 1 1/2 to 2 in. cal. 2 00		18 50	175 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2 1/2 in. cal. 2 50		23 50	225 00

Prices of larger trees upon application.

BARGAIN OFFER OF NORWAY MAPLES. 500 trees from 16 to 20 feet high that were planted too closely in Nursery rows, as a consequence they have become high headed and unsymmetrical, but they are so clean, healthy and well rooted that if planted where they will have plenty of sunlight and receive skillful pruning they will yet make good trees. Prices furnished upon application.

Acer platanoides, var. cucullata. The leaves are curiously curled. \$1.50.

var. globosa. A small tree with ball-like head, grafted on straight stems \$2.50.

var. Reitenbachii. REITENBACH'S NORWAY MAPLE. (M) Foliage changes from green to purple and in the fall a dark scarlet.

	Each	10	100
7 to 9 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50	

var. Schwedleri. PURPLE NORWAY MAPLE. (M) The new leaves are red or purplish and later turn to green. In other respects the tree is similar to the Norway Maple.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	

A. Pseudo-platanus. SYCAMORE MAPLE. (L) A broad, handsome tree that grows quickly; has larger, darker leaves than the other Maples.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$75 00
14 to 18 ft., 2 to 3 in. . \$3 to 5 00			

var. Leopoldii. Choice variegated form.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 00		

var. purpurea. The under surface of the leaves is purplish red, otherwise similar to the above.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	
8 to 10 ft.	1 25	10 00	

A. rubrum. RED or SCARLET MAPLE. (L) A native species with fine rounded head, beautiful red blossoms and fruits in spring. Gorgeous autumnal foliage. Thrives in low or damp places.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	
8 to 10 ft.	1 50	12 50	



Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharinum*) page 24. A good lawn or avenue tree

MOON'S TREES

Acer saccharinum. SUGAR, or ROCK MAPLE. (L) Much used for shade in lawn or park plantings. It is pyramidal in form and thrives in almost any soil; with age it grows into a straight, symmetrical tree of grand proportions. This Maple has a brilliant autumn coloring, neat and attractive habit and is used in solitary or group planting. It makes a handsome avenue tree and is popular for that purpose. We have a splendid stock of young thrifty trees.

	Each	10	100
8 to 10 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$75 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal.	2 00	15 00	125 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal.	2 50	20 00	150 00

BARGAIN OFFER OF SUGAR MAPLES. 750 trees from 16 to 18 feet high, that were planted too closely in nursery rows. As a consequence have lost their lower branches. But their condition is so healthy and their root systems so fibrous that when properly trimmed and given plenty of sunlight they will make good trees. Reduced prices furnished upon application.

A. spicatum. MOUNTAIN MAPLE. (D) Shrubby tree, valuable as an undergrowth.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00

A. Tataricum Ginnala. SIBERIAN MAPLE. (D) A graceful shrub with handsome leaves that turn a beautiful red in early autumn. It is very useful for foliage effects and splendid for mass and bank plantings. Individually it makes a neat little tree. A strong grower and perfectly hardy.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft., bushy	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00

Japanese Maples

Acer polymorphum. (D) This is the parent of most of the other varieties. It is the tallest grower and as hardy as any. The small green leaves are not cut so deeply as those of some kinds. It has bright green foliage in spring and summer, and in fall the leaves are often of different shades, some scarlet, some yellow, and some trees have both tints upon their foliage. But whatever the color is, there is a gorgeous showing.

2½ to 3 ft., bushy . . .	\$1.75 each, \$15 for 10.
5 to 6 ft., bushy specimens . .	\$5 to \$8 each.
6 to 8 ft., bushy specimens . .	\$6 to \$15 each.

var. atropurpureum. (D) A blood-leaved sort that holds its dark coloring throughout the season.

	Each
18 in., 2 yr. grafts	\$1 00
2 to 3 ft.	\$2.50 to 5 00

var. atropurpureum dissectum. Low-spreading habit, blood-red leaves, and foliage as deeply and as delicately cut as a fern.

	Each
18 in., 2 yr. grafts	\$1 00
2 to 3 ft.	\$2.50 to 5 00

var. dissectum. Low-spreading habit with delicately cut green foliage. A beautiful form.

2 to 3 ft.	\$2.50 to \$5 each.
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Acer polymorphum aureum. Golden-leaved Japanese Maple that is especially pretty in spring when the new leaves come out. Later they fade to green. Desirable kind.

	Each
1 to 1½ ft., 2 yr. grafts	\$1 00
1 to 1½ ft., in 8-inch pots	2 00
2 to 2½ ft.	2 50

Æsculus · Horse-Chestnuts

Æsculus Hippocastanum. HORSE-CHESTNUT. (M) Ornamental trees for shade and avenues. In May quantities of beautiful spikes of white flowers appear from among the deep green foliage.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00
6 to 8 ft.	1 50	12 50	100 00
8 to 10 ft.	2 00	15 00	

var. flore pleno. Double-flowering form of the above.

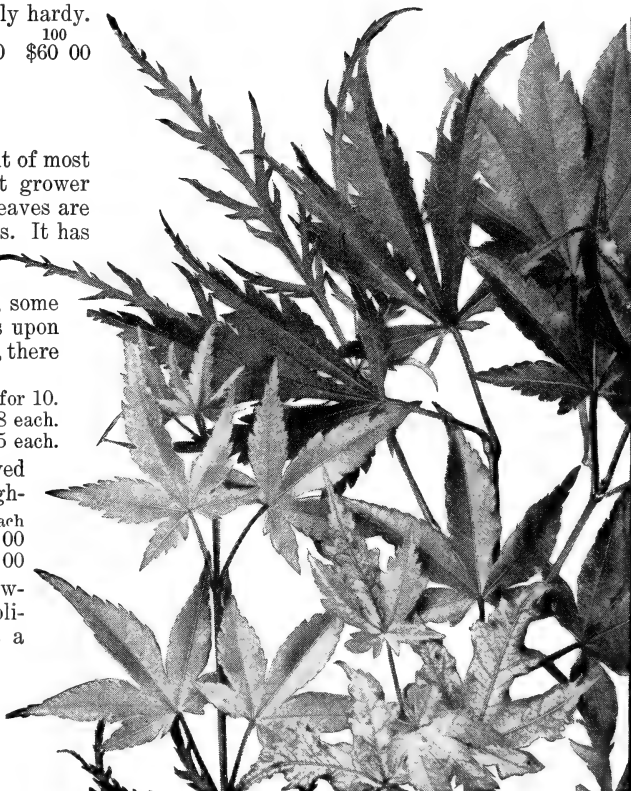
	Each	10
6 to 7 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00

var. rubicunda. RED HORSE-CHESTNUT. (M) Has bright red flowers.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00

Æ. octandra; syn., A. flava. BUCKEYE. (M) A stronger and more rapid grower than the above, but not so showy in leaf and flower.

	Each	10
6 to 7 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00



There is a wide variety of form and color in the leaves of the Japanese Maple



Alnus · Alders

Alnus glutinosa. EUROPEAN, or COMMON ALDER.
A very rapid-growing tree for upland or moist places, also for seashore planting.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1½ in. cal.	1 00	7 50	

var. imperialis. CUT-LEAVED ALDER. (M).

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 50	

A. incana. SPECKLED ALDER. (L) A rapid-growing tree in moist or dry soils.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
8 to 10 ft.	75	5 00	45 00

var. laciniata. CUT-LEAVED SPECKLED ALDER. (M)
Finely cut foliage gives this variety a striking individuality; otherwise similar to the above.

	Each	10	100
6 to 7 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00

Betula · The Birches

The Birches are distinguished for their elegant, graceful appearance, slender branches, light airy foliage, and for the silvery white bark of some of the species. They endure a wide range of climatic conditions and thrive not only in moist locations, but do well even in high, dry or stony places.

Betula alba. EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH. (M) A quick-growing tree that after a few years develops a beautiful white bark that makes it attractive and prominent in any landscape. It is very hardy; grows anywhere and can be planted individually, though most attractive in clumps or colonies.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$50 00
8 to 10 ft.	1 25	10 00	75 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal.	2 00	15 00	125 00

var. fastigiata. PYRAMIDAL WHITE BIRCH. (M)
Of compact, pyramidal habit, with silvery white bark.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00	

var. laciniata pendula. WEEPING CUT-LEAVED WHITE BIRCH. (M) At an early age this tree acquires a very graceful drooping habit and silvery white bark. The foliage is deeply and delicately cut. This tree is deservedly popular in lawn plantings.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50	

var. pendula Youngii. YOUNG'S WEEPING BIRCH. (S) An odd, attractive tree with singularly contorted branches.

6 to 8 ft., 2-yr. heads	\$1.50 each.		
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var. purpurea. PURPLE BIRCH. (M) Purple leaves and white bark.

	Each	10	100
4 to 6 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	
12 to 15 ft.	2 50		

B. lenta. SWEET, BLACK, or CHERRY BIRCH. (M)
Our common woods tree, with aromatic bark that is edible.

	Each	10	100
8 to 10 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 3 in. cal.	2 50	20 00	

Ailanthus

Ailanthus glandulosa. CHINESE SUMAC, TREE OF HEAVEN. (L) A lofty, rapid-growing shade tree, with feathery tropical-looking foliage. It withstands the smoke and gases of city streets.

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
5 to 6 ft.	70	5 00	40 00
6 to 7 ft.	75	6 00	

Andromeda

Andromeda arborea; syn., **Oxydendrum arborea.** SORREL TREE. (D) A very ornamental little tree with handsome foliage that turns a brilliant crimson in autumn. Little panicles of small white flowers resembling those of a lily-of-the-valley are borne in July.

	Each	10	100
2 to 2½ ft.	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$75 00
2½ to 3 ft.	1 25	10 00	
3 to 4 ft.	1 50	12 50	

B. lutea. YELLOW BIRCH. (L) A shapely handsome lawn tree with bronze-colored bark. It is a strong, robust forest native, suited for landscape planting in almost all locations.

	Each	10	100
8 to 10 ft., fine	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$70 00

B. nigra; syn., **rubra.** RED BIRCH. (L) The familiar Birch, with torn and ragged bark, that can often be seen along the banks of streams. It is a graceful, moisture-loving tree that should be in all lowland plantings.

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00
10 to 12 ft., 2½ to 3½ in., fine specimens	2 50	20 00	

B. papyrifera. PAPER, or CANOE BIRCH. (L) Very white bark and loose, graceful head when older.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00	

Carpinus · Hornbeam

Carpinus Americana; syn., **Caroliniana.** AMERICAN HORNBEAM. (S) A bushy tree or shrub, with leaves and bark resembling the Beech.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
4 to 6 ft.	50	4 00	

C. Betula. EUROPEAN HORNBEAM. (S) A strong, compact grower with stiff twiggy branches. Withstands shearing so well that it may be used for formal work and hedges, also valued for shady places and as an undergrowth.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2½ ft.	\$0 50	\$2 00	\$18 00
4 to 6 ft., bushy	1 00	7 50	

The Catalpas

These are all effective, tropical-looking lawn trees that flower showingly in July. Their leaves are large, glossy and heart-shaped. The long beans of some of the varieties are odd and interesting. They do well in exposed situations and meager soils. Popular in commercial and ornamental plantings. The Catalpas grow rapidly, giving quick results. As an ornamental flowering tree for midsummer they are not easily surpassed.



Catalpa Bungei. A sample of the size and quality of our \$5 to \$8 trees

Catalpa Bungei. CHINESE CATALPA. (D) A curious dwarf tree, with a globular head measuring 8 to 10 feet in diameter. It is effective for lawn and terrace decorations. Quite hardy, most distinct and desirable for lawn planting. We offer some magnificent large specimens.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft., small heads	\$1 25	\$10 00
5 to 7 ft., 2 yr., medium heads	1 75	15 00
6 to 8 ft., 3 yr., fair heads . . .	2 50	22 00
5 to 7 ft., 3 yr., heavy heads . .	3 50	30 00
6 to 8 ft., 5 yr., large specimens,	\$5 to \$10 ea.	

C. hybrida. TEAS' JAPAN HYBRID. (L) Large rapid-growing hardy tree that is beautiful with abundant flowers in June or July.

	Each	10
7 to 8 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50

C. speciosa. WESTERN CATALPA. (M) Especially ornamental in June when laden with a profusion of white flower panicles. Its strong, quick-growing habit, ability to thrive in dry or moist soils, and its large handsome leaves, make it a tree of the first order for lawn and street plantings.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$35 00
8 to 10 ft.	1 00	7 50	50 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 to			
2½ in. cal.	1 50	12 50	100 00

Celtis

Celtis occidentalis. NETTLE TREE, or HACKBERRY. (L) A highly ornamental native tree that is very similar to the elm.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50

Cerasus · The Flowering Cherries

At the beginning of summer these trees are buried under a wealth of bloom, which is strung all along the branches. They have a good dense foliage, so that the taller kinds make good shade trees.

Cerasus Americana; syn., Prunus Americana. WILD PLUM. (D) April and May. Profusion of white flowers; fruit yellow. Attractive autumn foliage.

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00

C. Chinensis, var. alba plena. DOUBLE WHITE CHINESE CHERRY. (M).

\$1.25 each, \$10 for 10

var. rosea plena. DOUBLE PINK CHINESE CHERRY. \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10

C. Avium, var. rosea pendula. JAPANESE WEEPING CHERRY. (D) A compact, weeping tree, that makes a beautiful lawn specimen and is so small that it can be used in very limited areas. The drooping branches almost meet the ground, and

Cerasus Avium, continued

when in May they are hung with innumerable delicate pink flowers, there is nothing that surpasses it in beauty. At other seasons the foliage is good and the tree altogether sightly.

\$2 each, \$17.50 for 10

C. Padus; syn., Prunus Padus. EUROPEAN BIRD CHERRY. (S) Drooping racemes of white flowers in spring, followed by black fruits.

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$35 00

C. Pennsylvanica. COMMON WILD BIRD, or PIN CHERRY. (M) Suited to rocky, sandy and poor soils. White flowers and bright red fruits that attract birds.

	Each	10	100
5 to 7 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00

GLENWOOD NURSERIES

MOON'S TREES

Cerasus Sieboldii, var. rubra plena. Double white flowers, pink tinted in clusters.

\$1.25 each, \$10 for 10

C. Serotina. WILD BLACK CHERRY. (M) Its flower racemes are white and fragrant, its leaves glossy, and its fruits black. This is one of the most ornamental of our native trees and deserves more general appreciation.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
8 to 10 ft.	1 00	7 50	

Cladrastis

Cladrastis tinctoria; syn., Virgilia lutea. YELLOW WOOD. (S) A pretty little tree, with smooth, light bark and graceful branches, that bear drooping racemes of sweet-scented white wistaria-like flowers in June.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00
6 to 8 ft.	1 25	10 00	80 00
8 to 10 ft.	1 50	12 50	

Cornus · Dogwood

SEE, ALSO, SHRUBS

Cornus florida. WHITE DOGWOOD. (S) Of inestimable value in landscaping. The white petaled flowers cover the tree in early spring. The deep crimson autumn leaves rival in brilliancy the scarlet Oak. For planting in quantity with shrubs, for screens, or under and among larger trees, nothing is finer. A hardy tree and good grower in almost any soil.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft., bushy form . . .	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$25 00
4 to 5 ft., bushy form . . .	60	5 00	40 00
5 to 6 ft., tree form . .	1 00	8 00	70 00

Cornus florida, var. pendula. (D) A weeping form of the preceding, with similar flowers.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.		\$1 50	
3 to 4 ft.		2 00	
4 to 5 ft.		2 50	

var. rubra. RED-FLOWERING DOGWOOD. (D) Possesses the many good qualities of *Cornus florida*, and resembles it in all but the flowers, which are a beautiful shade of pink.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00	
4 to 5 ft.	2 00	17 50	
5 to 6 ft.	2 50	22 50	

Fagus · The Beeches

These are among the most attractive, ornamental trees for lawn or park plantings. They are useful for avenues, high screens or as specimens. Hardy, and rarely subject to insects ravages. The deep dark red leaves of the purple variety, the delicately cut foliage of the Fern-leaved, and the grotesqueness of the Weeping Beech are characteristics meriting their more general use.

Fagus ferruginea. AMERICAN BEECH. (L) Our noble forest native, with light gray bark and symmetrical head.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$2 00	\$17 50	\$150 00

F. sylvatica. EUROPEAN BEECH. (L) A compact, long-lived tree. The foliage is dense and darker green than the American Beech. The dead leaves hang all winter and make this one of the very best trees for screens and hedges to shut off unsightly objects. It is also appropriate for individual planting.

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$65 00
5 to 6 ft.	2 00	17 50	150 00
6 to 8 ft.	3 00	27 50	
8 to 10 ft.	4 00	37 50	350 00
10 to 12 ft., specimens, \$6 to \$10 each.			

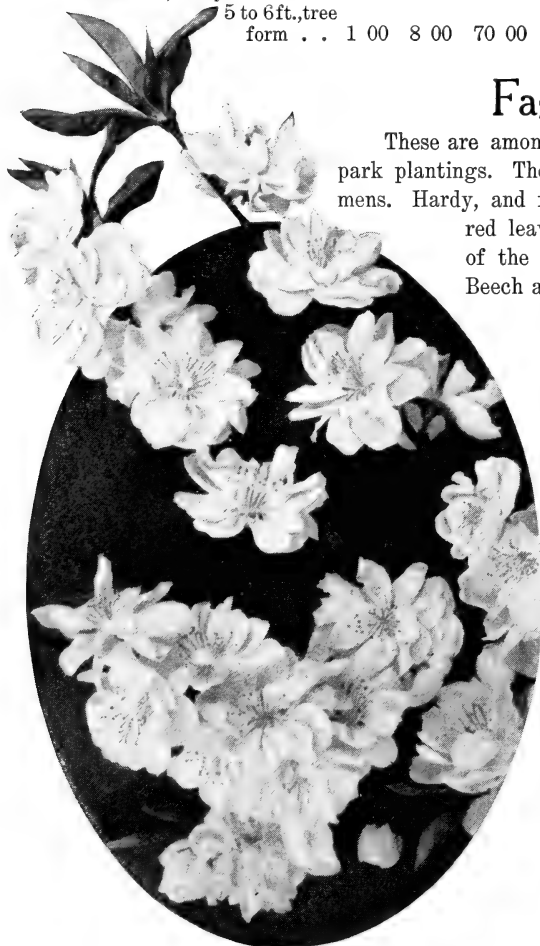
var. heterophylla. FERN-LEAVED BEECH. (S) Deep delicately cut foliage.

	Each	10	100
2½ to 3 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50	
3 to 4 ft.	2 00	17 50	

var. macrophylla. Larger leaves than the native type. Rare. \$2.

var. pendula. WEEPING BEECH. Beautiful weeping habit.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 50		
3 to 4 ft.		1 75	
4 to 5 ft.		2 00	



A multitude of flowers clothe the Cerasus, or Flowering Cherries, in May

MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

MOON'S TREES

Fagus sylvatica, var. purpurea. PURPLE, or COPPER BEECH. (L) A strong, vigorous tree with beautiful purple leaves in the spring that fade through the summer until they become almost green.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50
5 to 6 ft.	2 00	17 50
8 to 10 ft., light	2 50	20 00
8 to 12 ft., bushy	\$8 to 15 00	

var. purpurea pendula. WEEPING PURPLE BEECH.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$2 50	\$22 50
6 to 8 ft.	4 00	35 00

var. Riversii. RIVERS' PURPLE BEECH. (L) This variety holds its purple color a little longer in the summer.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50
5 to 6 ft.	2 00	17 50

Fraxinus · Ash

Quick-growing inexpensive shade trees that naturally make handsome symmetrical specimens that are suitable for almost all landscape work, especially lawn and avenue planting. In the fall the foliage turns a brilliant yellow.

Fraxinus alba. AMERICAN WHITE ASH. (L) This grand old native is quick in growth, with massive trunk and broad spreading limbs. It is valued for timber, shade or street planting.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in. cal.	1 25	10 00	75 00
12 to 14 ft., 1¾ to 2½ in. cal.	1 50	12 50	100 00

F. excelsior. EUROPEAN ASH. (M) Taller and more rounded than the American, with larger darker leaves, which remain on the tree late into the fall. Distinguished by its black buds. It thrives in moist grounds.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal.	1 25	10 00	75 00
12 to 14 ft., 2½ in. cal.	1 50	12 50	100 00

var. pendula. WEEPING ASH. (D) An odd tree with low head of long, horizontal and drooping branches. Makes a unique appearance when planted individually about the lawn.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft., strong heads	\$2 50	\$20 00	

F. Ornus. EUROPEAN FLOWERING ASH. (S) A small ornamental tree that bears great masses of fringe-like flowers in June, filling the air with a sweet fragrance.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft., light.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
6 to 8 ft.	1 25	10 00	

F. nigra; syn., sambucifolia. BLACK ASH. (L) Good foliage and broad open head makes this a desirable shade tree.

	Each	10	100
5 to 8 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	
8 to 10 ft.	1 25	10 00	\$70 00

Gymnocladus

Gymnocladus Canadensis. KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE. (M) An odd tree of medium size, with narrow, pyramidal head. Its branches are blunt and twigless, and the feathery bluish green foliage gives it a tropical aspect. Has white flower panicles that are followed by large seed-pods. Is remarkably free from the ravages of insects. Withstands well adverse conditions; is ornamental and desirable.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$50 00
8 to 10 ft.	1 25	9 00	60 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal.	2 00	15 00	125 00

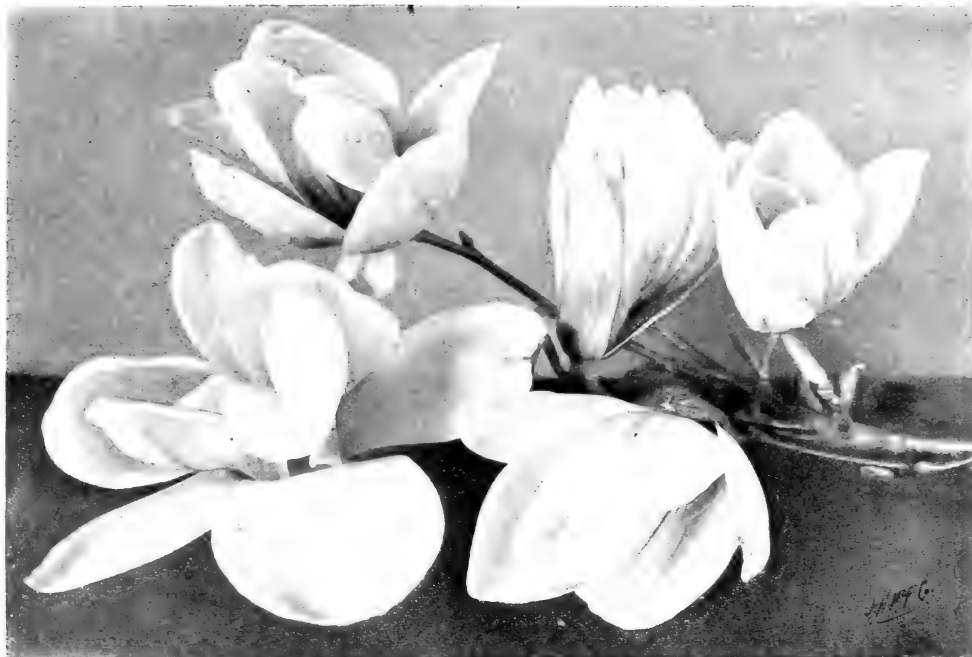
Juglans · The Walnut

Some of these are quite ornamental, especially our familiar native the **Black Walnut**. It is hard to transplant, but a grand tree when established. The **Butternut**, or **White Walnut**, is also a good shade tree. For prices of these two walnuts, see Nut Trees.



White Dogwood (*Cornus florida*). Planted by us on the grounds of the New Jersey State Hospital, at Trenton

GLENWOOD NURSERIES



Flowers similar to these literally cover the different varieties of the Oriental Magnolias in April and May. The principal difference between the varieties is in the color of the flowers

Koelreuteria

Koelreuteria paniculata. JAPANESE VARNISH TREE.

(D) A small attractive tree with showy panicles of yellow flowers in July. Grows easily almost anywhere.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50

Larix · Larch

Larix Europæa. EUROPEAN LARCH. (M) A quick-growing tree with light green needle-like leaves in very early spring. In the fall they turn yellow.

	Each	10	100
2 to 2½ ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 25	10 00	

L. leptolepis. JAPANESE LARCH. (M) In general appearance and habit similar to the familiar one above. Hardy and desirable as a lawn specimen, in which position it makes pleasing contrasts.

	Each	10	100
2½ to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 00	8 00	

Liquidambar

Liquidambar styraciflua. SWEET GUM. (M) A native tree of rapid growth. It is of medium height, has a narrow pyramidal head, is hardy and grows well in either dry or damp soil. The bark is corky, and the beautiful glossy green star-shaped leaves make a cooling shade in summer, but in autumn its foliage varies from bright red to the darkest crimson.

	Each	10	100
2½ to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
8 to 10 ft.	2 00	15 00	

Liriodendron

Liriodendron Tulipifera. TULIP TREE. (L) A grand native tree of rapid growth, that does well in most soils. Has clean, smooth bark and spreading branches. The foliage is dark green, glossy and dense. After attaining maturity the tree flowers freely in June, producing numbers of creamy yellow fragrant tulip-like flowers.

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
5 to 6 ft.	75	5 00	40 00

The Magnolias

Their lavish profusion of large and beautiful flowers, their fragrance, richness of foliage and stately, tropical aspect place the Magnolias easily first among flowering trees. Planted in groups, their spring inflorescence is grand beyond description; as lawn specimens or against an evergreen foil, their large, glossy foliage and shapely outline make them beautiful anywhere. They thrive in any good soil, but like best one that is warm, rich and moderately moist. Plant in spring to insure best results.

MOON'S TREES

AMERICAN MAGNOLIAS

Magnolia acuminata. CUCUMBER TREE. (M) A symmetrical lawn or avenue tree, with handsome foliage. Yellowish green flowers in June and scarlet cucumber-shaped seed vessels later.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	7 50	

M. glauca. (S) The native "Sweet Bay" of our swamps, whose fragrant white flowers in June are much admired. Its glossy laurel-like leaves are almost evergreen.

	Each	10	100
2 to 2½ ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	
2½ to 3 ft.	1 25	10 00	
3 to 3½ ft.	1 50	12 50	

M. grandiflora. EVERGREEN MAGNOLIA. This famous southern variety is described and listed on p. 19.

M. tripetala. UMBRELLA TREE. (M) Bright shining leaves 1 to 1½ feet long with flowers 4 to 6 inches in diameter in June.

6 to 8 ft.	\$2 each
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ORIENTAL SPECIES AND THEIR HYBRIDS

These varieties retain their lower branches more than American sorts do, thus assuming bush-like proportions. They flower earlier and more profusely.

Magnolia Alexandrina. (S) Outside flower petals crimson; blooms a few days earlier than *M. Soulangeana*, otherwise similar.

4 to 5 ft.	\$3 each
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M. conspicua; syn., **Yulan.** CHINESE WHITE MAGNOLIA. (D) A conspicuous and beautiful plant

Magnolia conspicua, continued

about the middle of April, when it is literally covered with white, slightly fragrant cup-like flowers. One of the best and showiest Magnolias.

	Each	10	100
3 to 3½ ft.	\$3 00	\$25 00	
3½ to 4 ft.	3 50	30 00	

M. hypoleuca. (L) A tall tree with leaves 8 to 14 inches long, silvery on their under surface. Cup-shaped fragrant flowers in May and June that are 6 to 7 inches across. Partially hardy in New England. Splendid for warmer climates.

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.			\$3 00
5 to 6 ft.		3 50	

M. Kobus. THURBER'S MAGNOLIA. (S) One of the hardiest kinds. It has an even symmetrical development, branching from the ground up, and splendid shining green leaves that are attractive all season. In May fragrant white flowers appear and last longer than those of *M. conspicua*.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
4 to 5 ft., very bushy . .	3 50		
5 to 6 ft., very bushy . .	4 00		

M. Lennei. LENNE'S MAGNOLIA. (S) This remarkable tree blooms in May and frequently again in late summer. Its flowers are dark rose without and pearly white within. It is a strong grower, that makes a grand display when in flower.

	Each	10	100
3½ to 4 ft.	\$2 50	\$20 00	

M. Norbertiana. This variety of Magnolia is less common than some of the others, but it is, nevertheless, a valuable sort and should be more generally used. In habit of growth and the size and color of the flowers, it is very similar to the well-known Magnolia Soulangeana, but because it blooms a little later it is used to extend the flower season. Our plants are well budded.

3 to 4 ft.	\$2.50 each
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M. purpurea; syn., **obovata.** A late-flowering sort of bushy habit, with deep purple flowers.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00	
3 to 4 ft.	2 50		

M. Soulangeana. SOULANGE'S MAGNOLIA. (S) Among the hardiest and finest of the foreign varieties. The large purple and white flowers, borne a little later than those of the Conspicua, are attractive anywhere.

	Each	10	100
3½ to 4 ft.	\$2 50	\$20 00	
4 to 5 ft.	3 00	25 00	
5 to 6 ft.	3 50	30 00	

M. Speciosa. (S) Flowers smaller and later than *M. Soulangeana*, otherwise the same.

3 to 4 ft.	\$2.50 each
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M. Stellata; syn., **Halleana.** HALL'S JAPANESE MAGNOLIA. (VD) Dwarf and bushy. It blooms earlier than any other variety, and its semi-double, white, star-like flowers are delicate and fragrant.



Deciduous trees alone will make a beautiful lawn, and tone down the cold bare walls and sharp angles of the house

Morus · Mulberries

Morus alba, var. New American. (S) A broad, bushy-headed tree that is an improved form of our common native Mulberry. The black fruits are borne profusely and are very sweet.

	Each	10	
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	
Larger trees	50 cts. to 1 00		

M. nigra, var. Tatarica. RUSSIAN MULBERRY. (S) Bears large crops of small fruits.

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
5 to 6 ft.	50	3 50	25 00

var. Tatarica pendula. TEAS' WEEPING MULBERRY. (D) Requires but two or three years to develop into a handsome weeping tree that will ornament any lawn. The pendulous branches sweep the ground in shining lengths. One of the best weeping trees in cultivation.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft., good heads, 2 yrs. old	\$2 00	\$17 50
5 ft., specimen heads, 4 to 5 yrs. old	\$3 to 5 00	

M. rubra, var. Downing's Everbearing. (S) This variety has very large leaves that are quite ornamental. The fruit is large, black and rich in flavor.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00

Nyssa

Nyssa sylvatica; syn., N. multiflora. SOUR GUM. (M) A native tree, especially liked for gorgeous scarlet coloring of its foliage in early autumn.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00

Paulownia

Paulownia imperialis. EMPRESS TREE. (M) This is an odd-looking tree, with immense leaves that often measure 18 inches across, and in June bears long panicles of purplish flowers. If cut back to the ground each year, the roots send up rapid-growing branchless trunks that produce a unique and tropical effect. \$1.

Persica · Peach

Little trees that wrap themselves in rich clouds of fragrant bloom early in spring. They mature rapidly and resemble the fruit-bearing peach.

Persica vulgaris, var. alba plena. DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING PEACH. (D).

4 to 5 ft. 75 cts. each

var. foliis purpureis. PURPLE-LEAVED PEACH. (D).

4 to 5 ft. 75 cts. each

var. rosea plena. DOUBLE PINK-FLOWERING. (D).

3 to 4 ft. 75 cts. each

var. sanguinea plena. DOUBLE RED-FLOWERING. (D).

3 to 4 ft. 75 cts. each

MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA



For tall, quick-growing screens, and for formal effects along driveways and similar places, nothing equals the Lombardy Poplar (*Populus nigra, var. fastigiata*), page 32

Phellodendron

Phellodendron Amurense. CHINESE CORK TREE.

(M) A tropical-looking tree with long pinnate foliage, similar to that of an Ailanthus. It is hardy as far north as Massachusetts, grows rapidly when young, forms a low, round head. Withstands heat and drought. It is valued as a specimen and also makes a splendid avenue tree.

	Each	10	100
6 to 7 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2½ in. cal.	2 00	17 50	

Platanus · Plane or Buttonwood

The Platanus is among our tallest trees, grows rapidly into massive proportions, is hardy and remarkably free from disease. It is a great favorite for streets, parks or lawns, does well in most soils, withstands the smoky atmosphere of cities and thrives near the seashore.

Platanus occidentalis. BUTTONWOOD. (L) Our grand native sort, which grows to majestic size and is so conspicuous in winter with its gray-white bark.

12 to 15 ft., 3 to 4½ in. cal. . . . \$3 to \$6 each



Platanus orientalis. ORIENTAL PLANE. (L) Similar to preceding, but a cleaner tree and a better grower. It is popular in all landscape work.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$75 00
8 to 10 ft.	1 50	12 50	100 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ in. cal.	2 00	17 50	150 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 in. cal.	3 00	25 00	
16 to 18 ft., 3 to 4 in. cal.		\$10 to \$15 each	

Prunus

For trees sometimes described under this head, see Cerasus. For the shrubby varieties of Prunus, see page 26.

Populus · The Poplars

These trees grow fast, are quickly effective and cheap. They thrive in almost any soil and withstand well the smoke and gases of city streets, and the heavy winds of our coasts, where quick shade or temporary effects are desired.

Populus alba. WHITE, or SILVER POPLAR. (L) A rapid-growing tree, with leaves that are silvery white on their under surface. This variety does not sucker.

	Each	10
4 to 6 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00
6 to 8 ft.	75	5 00

var. Bolleana. BOLLE'S POPLAR. (L) In habit resembles the Lombardy Poplar, but leaves are silvery white beneath.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50
8 to 10 ft.	1 25	10 00
10 to 12 ft.	1 75	

A few larger trees priced upon request.

P. monilifera; syn., deltoides. CAROLINA POPLAR. (M) Heart-shaped leaves are glossy and fresh-looking. Withstands well conditions under which many trees die. Largely planted in cities, and for quick effect about new buildings. It is a sure and rapid grower.

	Each	10	100
6 ft., light	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
8 to 10 ft.	75	5 00	40 00
10 to 12 ft.	1 00	7 50	60 00
12 to 14 ft.	1 25	10 00	75 00

P. nigra, var. fastigiata. LOMBARDY POPLAR. (L) A tall, columnar form, that is in contrast to the more rounded outline of other trees. It branches from the ground, and is much used where a tall hedge is wanted as a screen. Especially valued for formal effects. (See illustration, page 31.)

	Each	10	100
Populus nigra, continued			
6 ft., light	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
7 to 8 ft.	75	6 00	
10 to 12 ft.	1 25	10 00	

P. trichocarpa. (M) A rapid-growing new variety, with heavy glossy leaves that have a silvery under surface.

	Each	10	100
4 to 6 ft., light	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
8 to 10 ft.	75	5 00	
10 to 12 ft.	1 00	7 50	

Pterocarya

Pterocarya stenoptera. (M) Rapid-growing tree with long compound leaves. It is rare and interesting.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00

Pyrus · Flowering Crab Apples

Hardy little flowering trees, that bloom abundantly in spring. Their double fragrant flowers are always enthusiastically remarked upon.

Pyrus baccata. SIBERIAN-FLOWERING CRAB. 4 to 6 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

P. coronaria. SWEET-SCENTED CRAB. (S) May. 2 to 2½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

P. floribunda. FLOWERING CRAB. (D) May. 4 to 5 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

P. ioensis, var. Bechteli. BECHTEL'S DOUBLE-FLOWERING CRAB. (S) Bears masses of double, rose-like flowers of delicate pink color and most delightful fragrance.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	7 50	
5 to 6 ft.	1 25		

P. Parkmani. PARKMAN'S DOUBLE-FLOWERING CRAB. (D) A beautiful little tree, to be planted singly or in clusters about the lawn. At the close of April it sends forth clusters of dark rose-colored buds that open into beautiful little rosy white flowers of exquisite fragrance.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50

P. schneideckeri. New and desirable. \$1 each.

P. spectabilis. CHINESE DOUBLE-FLOWERING CRAB. (S) One of the best, bearing in May fragrant white flowers that are coral-red when only in bud.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00
4 to 6 ft.	1 00	7 50

var. rosea. CHINESE DOUBLE PINK-FLOWERING CRAB. (S). 4 to 6 ft., \$1 and \$7.50.

Quercus · The Oaks

"Strength, Solidity, Durability are Symbolized in the Oaks"

These grand trees, possessing so many virtues, do not grow slowly, as it is often supposed. Their great vigor and hardihood enables them to withstand the drought of hillsides and the caustic influence of sea spray. Their broad, spreading heads make them desirable shade trees for lawns, parks, public grounds and avenues. The brilliant autumnal coloring of some species is everywhere commented upon. Our Oaks are frequently transplanted, and when thus cared for are not difficult to establish.

MOON'S TREES

Quercus alba. WHITE OAK. (L) This well-known grand old forest tree is unsurpassed for ornamental purposes.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 25	\$11 00	\$100 00
6 to 8 ft.	1 50	14 00	135 00
8 to 10 ft.	2 25	20 00	175 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2¼ in. cal.	3 00	27 50	250 00

A few larger trees priced upon request.

Q. bicolor. SWAMP WHITE OAK. (L) Thrives well in either wet or dry situations. It is one of the best-growing and most desirable Oaks in cultivation.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.	\$2 00	\$17 50
10 to 12 ft.	3 00	

Q. coccinea. SCARLET OAK. (L) Tall pyramidal, especially valued for the sparkling red of its autumn foliage.

6 to 10 ft. \$1 to \$2.50 each

Q. macrocarpa. MOSSY CUP OAK. (L) Of massive open growth, with large heavy leaves, and deeply corrugated bark. The cups of the large acorns are curiously fringed, as with gray moss. Among the noblest of all the species.

10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2½ in. cal. . . \$2.50 to \$5 each

Q. palustris. PIN OAK. (L) A tree of especial grace and beauty; the most popular of all Oaks; unsurpassed as lawn specimens, admired for avenues, and withstands well the unnatural conditions of our cities. As the tree grows the branches droop, giving it a peculiarly beautiful and characteristic outline. The leaves are deep green, glossy and finely divided, flaming to orange and scarlet in the fall. We have a large stock of these desirable trees that have straight trunks, good heads, and have recently been transplanted.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$70 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal.	2 00	18 00	175 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal.	2 50	22 50	200 00
14 to 18 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal.	3 50	32 50	300 00

Larger and heavier trees, 3 to 4 in. cal., \$5 to \$10 ea.

Q. pedunculata, var. Concordia. GOLDEN OAK. (S) Beautiful golden yellow foliage, that holds its color throughout the season. Odd and desirable.

4 to 6 ft. \$2 each

var. fastigiata. PYRAMIDAL OAK. (S) A narrow columnar tree of dense, compact habit. It is a splendid thing, especially for small areas and formal plantings. The dark green leaves remain green until long after frost.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50
6 to 8 ft.	2 50	
8 to 10 ft.	3 50	

Q. Phellos. WILLOW-LEAVED OAK. (L) A symmetrical, round-headed, fast-growing tree, of medium size, that is uncommon and ornamental. Prefers moist soils.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft., bushy	\$2 50	\$20 00
10 to 12 ft., bushy	3 00	25 00

Quercus Prinus. CHESTNUT OAK. (L) Of tall, vigorous growth, with leaves shaped like a chestnut.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.	\$1 75	\$15 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal.	2 50	20 00

Q. Robur. ENGLISH OAK. (M) A spreading, long-lived tree, with leaves that are dark green and smaller than those of our native species. Well adapted for lawns and public grounds.

	Each	10	100
8 to 10 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$80 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal.	2 00	18 00	175 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal.	2 50	22 25	200 00

Q. rubra. RED OAK. (L) A large native tree, with deeply cut bright green leaves. It is a good grower and not particular about the soil. In autumn the foliage turns a rich, purplish crimson, that is scarcely surpassed in brilliancy by any other tree. This Oak is one of the fastest growing varieties; it makes a splendid lawn or shade tree and possesses the characteristics required of an avenue tree.

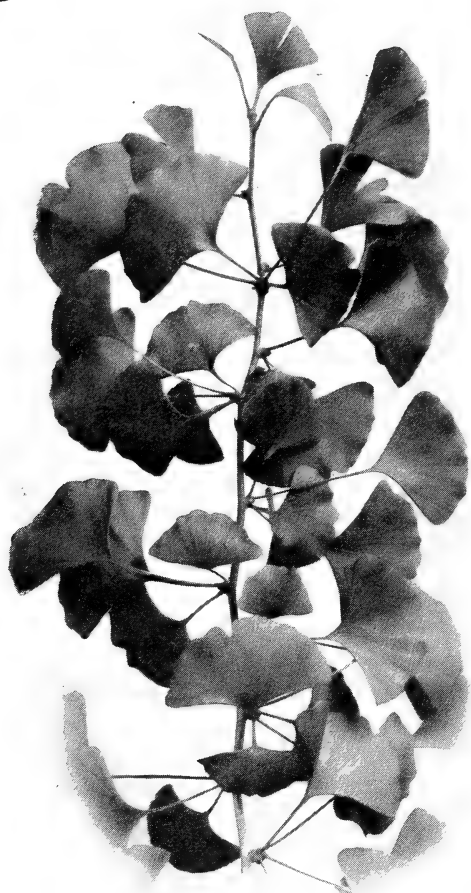
	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 50	\$60 00
6 to 8 ft.	1 00	9 00	85 00
8 to 12 ft.	\$1.50 to 5 00		



The Pin Oaks (*Quercus palustris*) make a good shade and street tree that matures quite quickly. We have a splendid stock

Six plants of the same varieties will be supplied at the price per doz., 25 at the price per hundred, 250 at the price per thousand

MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA



The foliage of the Ginkgo, or Salisburia, does look like the leaves of a maidenhair fern. The tree is one of the best for city and suburban planting

Robinia · Locust

Robinia hispida. ROSE ACACIA. (VD) Usually a shrub, but our stock has been top-grafted on stems 3 to 4 feet high, and makes handsome little trees with small round heads. The branches closely resemble those of the moss rose, the leaves are similar to those of other Locusts. In June or July long panicles of rose-colored flowers hang from the branches.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft., grafted heads	\$1 00	\$7 50

R. Pseudacacia. BLACK LOCUST. (L) A familiar tree of rapid growth that thrives in any place. The pinnate foliage is light and airy. In June the tree is fragrant with panicles of white flowers, and very ornamental. Its growth is rapid. The timber is so durable that it is valued for commercial purposes.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$35 00
10 to 12 ft.	1 25	7 50	60 00

Salisburia

Salisburia adiantifolia. GINKGO, or MAIDENHAIR TREE. (M) Recently this tree has sprung into great popularity, and it merits the praise it receives. It is remarkable as a deciduous member of the Pine family, with odd-shaped leaves that resemble those of the Maidenhair Fern. But its value lies in the fact that it is immune from the ordinary attacks of insects and withstands so well the unnatural conditions of our cities. It is highly ornamental on lawns or public grounds and useful for street planting. Of medium height, pyramidal in growth, sparsely branched and of characteristic irregular outline.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in. cal.	1 50	12 50	100 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal.	2 00	17 50	

Salix · The Willows

A large family of trees which embraces varied forms, and includes some of our commonest and most ornamental trees. They are hardy throughout the temperate zone. Willows will grow almost anywhere and need not necessarily be planted beside streams and waterways, as is commonly supposed. They mature so quickly that they are very satisfactory to plant for quick effects. The golden-barked varieties are especially interesting and attractive in winter when the leaves have left their brilliant branches.

Salix alba; syn., regalis. (M) Upright habit, strong grower and very hardy; slender light gray branches, and narrow silvery gray leaves. The bush forms are well suited for quick-growing mass plantings or for wet soils. The tree forms are better for individual planting.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
4 to 5 ft. bush form	50	4 00	30 00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 2½ in. cal.	1 25		

Salix Babylonica. WEEPING WILLOW. (M) This is the well-known Weeping Willow, whose long, pendulous branches droop so gracefully and sway to the lightest breeze. Makes an admirable shade tree and grows well in wet or dry places.

	Each	10	100
6 to 7 ft., light, 2 yrs.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1½ in. cal.	1 00	8 00	75 00

Prices on a few handsome specimens for immediate effects, 20 to 25 ft. high, 6 to 8 in. cal., \$20 to \$25 each.

MOON'S TREES

Salix Babylonica, var. dolorosa. WISCONSIN WEEPING WILLOW. (L) A strong-growing form, very similar to the above, but considered hardy further north.

	Each	10	100
6 to 7 ft., 2 yrs.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00

S. Caprea. GOAT WILLOW. (S) A quick-growing shrubby tree, which is pretty in the first warm days of spring with a multitude of small fur-like catkins along its branches. Often called "Pussy Willow."

	Each	10	100
5 to 7 ft., bush form . . .	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00

var. pendula. KILMARNOCK WILLOW. (D) A curious umbrella-shaped form with silvery gray leaves. Our stock has been grafted on stems 4 or 5 feet in height and makes attractive little trees, covered in spring with soft fur-like catkins.

	Each	10	100
4 to 6 ft., heavy 3-yr. grafted heads.	\$1 50	\$12 50	

S. elegantissima. THURLOW'S WEEPING WILLOW. (L) Similar to *S. Babylonica*, equally strong grower but more hardy. In our nurseries we have found this Willow a wonderfully rapid and stalwart grower.

	Each	10	100
5 to 7 ft., 2 yrs.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
6 to 8 ft., 1 to 1½ in. cal. .	75	6 00	50 00

S. incana; syn., rosmarinifolia. ROSEMARY WILLOW. (D) A handsome odd-looking tree with rounded head, slender twigs and small silvery leaves.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft., bush forms	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
6 to 7 ft.	1 50		

S. pentandra. BAY, or LAUREL-LEAVED WILLOW. (S) Has narrow, dark green glossy leaves, that shine conspicuously in the sunlight. A strong grower at the seashore, along water edges or high ground. It is much used, and the bush form that we offer makes desirable screens and the tree-shaped plants are valued as specimens.

	Each	10	100
4 to 6 ft., 2 yr. bush form . . .	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ in. cal.	1 25	10 00	70 00

S. purpurea, var. pendula. NEW AMERICAN WILLOW. (D) \$2 each.

S., Russian. GOLDEN. (S) Strong hardy grower with golden twigs tinted with red at the ends. Similar to *S. Britzensis*

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft., 2 yrs., . . .	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
5 to 6 ft.	75	6 00	50 00

S. vitellina, var. aurea. (M) Grows into a massive, low-headed tree. Light green leaves and brilliant golden yellow bark that is particularly bright in the leafless months of winter. It makes a fine specimen with a personality that other trees do not possess.

	Each	10	100
5 to 7 ft., 2 yrs. . .	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00

var. aurea pendula. (M) The branches are more weeping than the above, otherwise similar.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$0 70	\$4 00	\$35 00
8 to 10 ft.	75	5 00	40 00

Salix vitellina, var. Britzensis. SALMON-BARKED WILLOW. A form of the above, with the yellow bark on the younger wood tinted with red.

4 to 6 ft., 2 yrs.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
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var. glauca. (S) A tree we brought from Europe several years ago. It has slender branches and small narrow green leaves that are silvery beneath. The bark is slatish gray. A good tree or large bush for willow plantations.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft., cut back . . .	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
4 to 6 ft., 2 yrs.	50	4 00	35 00
6 to 8 ft., bushy	75	5 00	40 00

Sassafras

Sassafras officinale. (S) Our familiar native that is so gorgeous in the fall with its brilliant coat of crimson and yellow.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00

Sophora

Sophora Japonica. JAPAN PAGODA TREE. (S) Small shining green leaves. In August, when there are few other flowers, this is showy with clusters of creamy white bloom. The wood of young twigs is olive-green.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$30 00
2½ to 3 ft., bushy	1 00		



The graceful Weeping Willow (*Salix Babylonica*), page 34, does just as well upland as it does on water edges. It grows quickly and is inexpensive

Sorbus · Mountain Ash

Sorbus (Pyrus) aucuparia. EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH. (M) A tree of neat habit with attractive compound leaves. Flat corymbs of white flowers in May, succeeded in July by showy clusters of orange-red berries that hold on a long time.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
6 to 8 ft.	75	5 00	40 00

var. pendula. WEEPING MOUNTAIN ASH. Has the same kind of flower and fruit as the parent form. \$1 each.

var. quercifolia. OAK-LEAVED MOUNTAIN ASH. (M) Is similar in habit to the above and has leaves shaped like those of an oak. Very pretty and ornamental tree that is valuable for lawn plantings, where a small tree is needed.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00



The American Linden (*Tilia Americana*) is popular for almost all purposes. Our 10- to 12-foot trees listed on this page will give at once the result shown here

Taxodium · Cypress

Taxodium distichum. DECIDUOUS, or BALD CYPRESS. (L) Grows rapidly and thrives well in damp or dry soils. Very beautiful when in full leaf, with its fleecy, light green, cheerful foliage. It is a remarkable tall, narrow-headed tree, of conical outline that is popular for ornamental, specimen and formal planting.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
4 to 6 ft.	1 00	8 00	
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 3 in. cal. .	2 50	20 00	

Tilia · Linden, or Lime

These are large, rapid-growing lawn and avenue trees, that develop rounded heads and cast a cool, dense shade. Their light yellow flowers are very fragrant, and the large leaves heart-shaped. Lindens are hardy and grow well on any moderately good soil.

Tilia Americana. AMERICAN LINDEN, or BASSWOOD. (L) A rapid-growing native that develops into a large, broad open-headed tree. The large, heart-shaped leaves cast a dense shade. It is hardy and grows in almost any soil. In spring it has small yellow flowers that fill the air with fragrance. One of the best shade trees for lawn planting. Also desirable for street and avenue.

	Each	10	100
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in. cal. .	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
10 to 12 ft., 1¾ to 2½ in. cal. .	2 00	17 50	150 00

T. argentea; syn., **tomentosa.** SILVER-LEAVED LINDEN. (L).

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00

var. pendula. WEEPING SILVER LINDEN. \$2.

T. dasystyla. CRIMEAN LINDEN. (M) Dark glossy green leaves. Good habit and distinct.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00
9 to 11 ft.	2 00	

T. platyphyllos. BROAD-LEAVED EUROPEAN LINDEN. (L) The head of this tree is not so open as that of the American species; its leaves and the surface of them is rough. The small flowers open at least a week earlier in spring. In other respects it possesses characteristics similar to those of all Lindens.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	
8 to 10 ft.	1 75	15 00	\$125 00
10 to 12 ft., 1¾ to 2½ in. cal. .	2 50	20 00	175 00

var. laciniata. CUT-LEAVED LINDEN. (M). 5 to 7 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.50.

T. vulgaris, var. rubra. EUROPEAN LINDEN. (L) Appearance of this variety is very similar to *T. platyphyllos*. The leaves are smaller and the bark of the branches is dark red and attractive in winter. Forms a dense, symmetrical shade tree.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$70 00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal. .	1 50	12 50	100 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal. .	2 50	22 50	
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 3 in. cal. .	3 50	30 00	
15 to 20 ft., 3 to 5 in. cal., \$4 to \$10 each			



Ulmus · The Elms

In landscape planting the Elm is generally useful. It is of massive proportions, long-lived and the branches spread into graceful arches that support a drooping fringe of twigs. The heads are so open that electric wires do not injure them, a desirable feature of all street trees. It is extensively used for wide lawns, parks or public grounds, over which they cast their cooling shade.

Ulmus Americana. AMERICAN ELM. (L) This familiar tree, which arches many New England streets, grows well in other sections. Its rapid growth and especial grace make it unsurpassed for urban and suburban planting.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$80 00
8 to 10 ft.	1 50	12 50	100 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2½ in. cal.	2 50	22 50	
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 3 in. cal.	3 50	32 50	

U. campestris. ENGLISH ELM. Equally fine and imposing and is just about as useful as our native variety. Holds its leaves a longer time than the American variety.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.	\$1 75	\$15 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal.	2 50	22 50
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 3 in. cal.	3 00	27 50

var. monumentalis. MONUMENTAL ELM. (L) Erect, columnar form, very effective when used in a formal planting scheme.

	Each	10
6 to 7 ft.	\$1 75	\$15 00

var. Wheatleyii. GUERNSEY, or CORNISH ELM. (L).

	Each	10	100
8 to 9 ft.	\$2 00	\$17 50	\$160 00
12 to 14 ft.	3 50	30 00	

Ulmus Scabra ; syn., montana. WYCH, or SCOTCH ELM. (L).

	Each	10	100
6 to 7 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$70 00

var. latifolia. BROAD-LEAVED ENGLISH ELM. (L) Larger foliage than that of the English Elm, and a good grower.

	Each	10
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal.	\$3 00	\$27 50

var. Dovæi. (M) Upright vigorous growth and well adapted for street planting.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00

var. Huntingdoni. HUNTINGDON ELM. (L) One of the best Elms for any purpose. Fine shade tree.

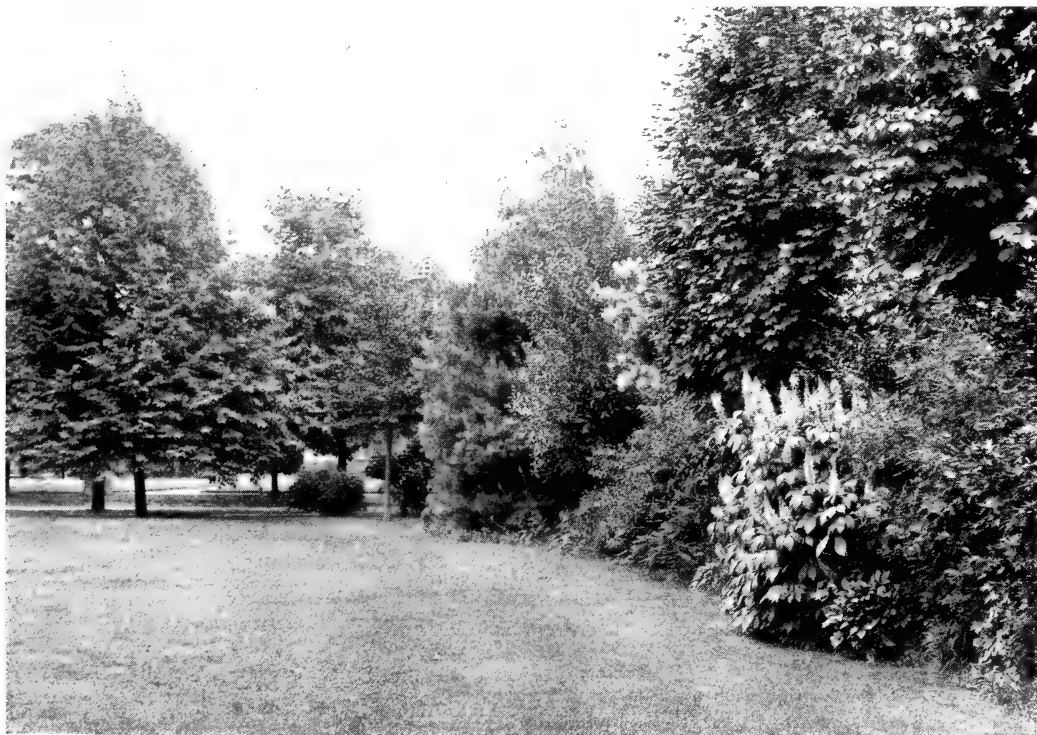
	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50

var. pendula. CAMPERDOWN ELM. (D). Its branches grow horizontally into crooked, contorted shapes; covered with handsome, dark green leaves. Splendid for specimen planting.

	Each	10
6 ft., strong, 3-yr. heads	\$2 00	\$17 50

var. purpurea. (M) The leaves are a rich purple when they first appear in the spring and fade until the tree is very similar to other Elms by midsummer.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00



Who would know that this planting hides an objectionable object from view? We can produce similar results almost immediately at very little cost



Our stock has helped to make many such beautiful park plantings

Deciduous Shrubs



HETHER. planted individually or collectively, the shrub is an important feature in the adornment of any grounds. There are locations which suggest the planting of individual shrubs, which are allowed space for symmetrical development, and in such locations their grace and beauty cannot be surpassed. In groups they can be made to emphasize some feature of the lawn, to screen some unsightly object or to destroy the strong, stiff lines of foundation walls. At the edges of the lawn, along walks and drives, or in distant corners, a collection of shrubs may be gathered together that will give a succession of bloom from the opening of spring until frost comes to destroy the flowers. Shrubs with purple and yellow leaves should be added, to give character and contrast to the planting. When the leaves have gone, the brilliant fruits of other species and bright, conspicuous bark of certain shrubs add variety and interest to the monotony of winter.

The assortment we offer includes varieties suited to every purpose, and our strong, well-rooted plants produce immediate effects that are not possible with smaller and lighter sizes.

Special prices will be made on Shrubs in large quantities. Shrubs that usually grow over 12 feet are marked (L); from 8 to 12 feet (M); from 6 to 8 feet (S); 3 to 6 feet (D), and 3 feet and below (VD).

Æsculus

Æsculus parviflora; syn., **Pavia macrostachya**. DWARF HORSE-CHESTNUT. (L) July. A broad, large shrub of great beauty.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
1½ to 2 ft.	1 00	8 00

AMELANCHIER

Amelanchier botryapium. JUNE BERRY. (M) April.
2½ to 3 ft. . 50c. ea., \$3.50 for 10, \$22.50 per 100

Amygdalus · Almonds

Amygdalus communis, var. **alba flore pleno**. WHITE-FLOWERING ALMOND. (D) Erect, slender branches, covered in May with small, very double and fragrant white flowers.

3 to 4 ft. . . 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100

var. **rosea flore pleno**. PINK-FLOWERING ALMOND. (S) In this case a multitude of small double pink flowers line the branches in May.

3 to 4 ft. . . 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100

GLENWOOD NURSERIES



Amorpha

Amorpha fruticosa. FALSE INDIGO. (L) Terminal panicles of pretty, odd and attractive bluish purple flowers in July.
3 to 5 ft. 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10

Andromeda

Andromeda Mariana. LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY SHRUB. (D) A neat little plant with bright green leaves, valuable in groups and at the front of shrubberies. In early spring it is fragrant with small, waxy white flowers.
1 ft. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100

Aralia

Aralia Japonica. CHINESE ANGELICA. (L) Straight thick branches armed with sharp thorns. Leaves 1 to 3 feet long. Very ornamental but odd. Grows quickly in any soil. Enormous flat clusters of white flowers in August.
4 to 6 ft. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

A. pentaphylla; syn., **Acanthopanax pentaphyllum.** (M) Splendid for rocky banks, slopes and mass plantings. Slender, prickly branches. Shining green leaves. Luxuriant, lustrous foliage until late autumn.
2 to 3 ft. . 35 cts. each, \$2.75 for 10, \$15 per 100

A. spinosa. HERCULES' CLUB. (L) A native, almost identical with the *A. Japonica*, described above.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$27 50
4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00	30 00

AZALEAS

Among the most gorgeous and best flowering plants in cultivation. They are useful in all landscape work, and can be employed in bedding or massing, and particularly in connection with Rhododendrons and Kalmias, or wherever a natural effect is desired. The native kinds grow well in heavy moist soil; all are partial to shady places. After the flowering season is over remove the seed-pods to increase the next season's bloom.

Azalea amoena. The handsome little evergreen variety which is fully described and listed among "Evergreen Shrubs," on page 16. This variety is also very suitable to associate with Deciduous Shrubs in beds and borders.

A. arborescens. FRAGRANT WHITE AZALEA. (M) Flowers white tinged with rose and very fragrant. A good native variety.
1½ ft. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10

A. calendulacea. FLAME AZALEA. (S) May and June. Almost scentless but gorgeous with a multitude of large orange-yellow or fiery red flowers that last a long time.
1 to 1½ ft. . 75c. each, \$6 for 10, \$55 per 100

Azalea mollis. CHINESE AZALEA. (D) This little plant is literally covered with bloom in April or May. The flowers are rather larger than those of some other Azaleas. The bloom shows a multiplicity of colors in shades of red, yellow and white.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft., heavily budded .	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00
2½ to 3 ft., standard form .	2 00	17 50	

Named varieties of distinct color.

1 to 1½ ft., heavily budded . . \$1.25 ea., \$10 for 10, \$80 per 100.

A. nudiflora. PINKSTER FLOWER, or WOOD HONEY-SUCKLE. (S) A native fond of moist places, and beautiful in May with pinkish white flowers.
1½ ft. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10, \$55 per 100

A. Pontica. GHENT AZALEA. (D) April. This species is unequalled for brilliancy and variety of color. The habit is very similar to *A. mollis*; the flowers not quite so large or perfect; the colors possibly a little more delicate. Desirable.
1½ to 2 ft. . . \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10, \$65 per 100

A. Vaseyi. SOUTHERN AZALEA. (S) Rosy white flowers. April.
1½ ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10

A. viscosa. WHITE AZALEA. (S) June and July. Fragrant white flowers, shaded with rose. Grows in moist or dry ground.
1 to 1½ ft. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10

Benzoin

Benzoin odoriferum; syn., **Lindera Benzoin.** SPICE BUSH. (M) March and April. As soon as frost goes the leafless branches are clothed with small yellow flowers, succeeded later by scarlet berries. Splendid shrubs for mass effects in natural plantings.

	Each	10	100
2½ to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$17 50
3 to 4 ft., heavy	50	3 50	25 00



Berberis Thunbergii. How neat and attractive it is. Imagine the beautiful scarlet foliage of this plant in the autumn. This *Berberis* makes splendid hedges and is also suited for shrubbery purposes and mass planting. (See page 40)



BERBERIS · THE BARBERRIES

A valuable group of small shrubs, admired for their foliage and brilliant fruits that cling along the leafless branches at a time when few other shrubs are attractive. They can be grown in dry and sandy soils, as well as in other places. The dense habit, slender thorny branches and ability to withstand clipping make the Barberries invaluable for low hedges and boundaries. They are much admired for the front of shrubberies, for groups and wherever small shrubs are desired. Plant in spring or fall.

Berberis buxifolia; syn., *dulcis*. (S) Splendid habit; leaves resemble those of the familiar Boxwood and almost evergreen.

1 to 1½ ft. . . . 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100

B. ilicifolia. HOLLY-LEAVED BARBERRY. (S) May. 3 ft., heavy75c. each, \$6.50 for 10

B. Thunbergii. THUNBERG'S JAPANESE BARBERRY. (S) May. Invaluable little shrub that fits in with almost every planting. Will grow just about anywhere, and has handsome foliage of tiny bright green oval leaves, that turn the most brilliant shades of orange and red in the fall. The slender, graceful branches which are protected by small thorns, are lined with little scarlet berries of great attractiveness from early autumn well into the winter. Be sure to have some of these Barberries on your lawn.

	Each	10	100	1,000
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00	\$120 00
1½ to 2 ft.	30	2 50	18 00	150 00
2 to 2½ ft.	40	3 00	25 00	200 00

B. vulgaris. COMMON BARBERRY. (S) May. An erect sturdy grower with light green prickly leaves. Clusters of golden yellow flowers; later dark red berries that last throughout the winter.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 20	\$1 75	\$12 00
1½ to 2 ft.	25	2 00	15 00
2½ to 3 ft.	35	3 00	20 00

var. purpurea. PURPLE BARBERRY. (S) May. Habit similar to the above. The foliage is dark purple throughout the season and on this account is one of the very best shrubs for foliage contrast.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 20	\$1 75	\$12 00
2 to 3 ft.	30	2 50	18 00

BACCHARIS

Baccharis halimifolia. GROUNDSEL TREE, or SALT BUSH. (M) September. Desirable for autumn and winter effects because of the beautiful crop of cotton-like seed vessels that cover it when so little else is attractive. Grows rapidly anywhere, and is especially suited for seaside planting.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$20 00
4 to 5 ft., heavy	50	4 00	30 00
5 to 6 ft., heavy	60	5 00	35 00

Callicarpa

Callicarpa Japonica. (D) August. Similar to the familiar *C. purpurea*; not dependable as far north, but a better grower. Equally ornamental.

	Each	10	100
1 ft.	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
1½ to 2 ft.	30	2 50	18 00

Callicarpa purpurea. (D) August. Slender branches gracefully laden with tiny pink flowers and later with a multitude of violet-colored berries. Valuable for late season effects and mass plantings.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
1½ to 2 ft.	35	2 50	20 00

CALYCANTHUS

Calycanthus floridus. ALLSPICE, or SWEET SHRUB.

(M) June. An old-fashioned shrub of strong, upright habit. Chocolate-colored flowers of delicious fragrance hide themselves among the broad lustrous foliage. Thrives in open or shaded places.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 20	\$1 75	\$12 00
2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	15 00
3 to 3½ ft.	40	3 00	25 00

C. occidentalis. (M) June. Similar to, but larger growing than the above.

Good roots . 35c. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$18 per 100

Caragana

Caragana arborescens. SIBERIAN PEA TREE. (L)

May. Bright yellow pea-shaped flowers and graceful pinnate leaves.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
1½ to 2 ft.	35	2 50	20 00

Caryopteris

Caryopteris Mastacanthus. BLUE SPIREA. (D)

September. Valued most for the lateness of its blue flowers.

	Each	10	100
1-year, strong plants . .	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
2-year, strong plants . .	25	2 00	15 00

Ceanothus

Ceanothus Americana. NEW JERSEY TEA. (S) June.

Panicles of tiny white flowers, good foliage. Useful for massing in dry soil and shady places

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
1½ to 2 ft.	40	3 00	25 00

Cephalanthus

Cephalanthus occidentalis. BUTTON BUSH. (S)

July to September. Ball-like clusters of white flowers. Bright glossy foliage. Hardy, strong grower. Splendid for groups and masses in moist soil and at water edges.

1 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100

GLENWOOD NURSERIES

MOON'S TREES

CERCIDIPHYLLUM

Cercidiphyllum Japonica. (L) A shrub or small tree with handsome leathery foliage that is especially ornamental. Turns bright yellow and scarlet in fall.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 00	7 50	60 00

Cercis · Judas, or Red Bud

Very early in spring the leafless branches and twigs of these small trees or shrubs are clothed in a thick mist of delicate deep pink flowers. Planted among other early-blooming trees they produce fine effects, or as single specimens are beautifully attractive. Their radiant flower masses are followed by glossy foliage.

Cercis Canadensis. AMERICAN RED BUD. (L) Small, rapid-growing, round-headed tree or bush.

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
5 to 6 ft., very fine . . .	75	6 00	50 00
6 to 7 ft., very fine . . .	1 00	7 50	60 00

C. Japonica. JAPAN JUDAS. (S) More dwarf, larger and more brilliant flowers.

2 to 3 ft. . 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100

Chionanthus

Chionanthus Virginica. WHITE FRINGE TREE. (L) May and June. A large shrub (frequently a small tree) that grows easily and is generally desirable. Has dark green leaves and fragrant drooping open clusters of white flowers, succeeded by small, bluish, plum-like fruits.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00	30 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 00	

CLETHRA

Clethra alnifolia. PEPPER BUSH. (S) July and September. A native woods plant with fragrant white flowers.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft., collected . . .	25	2 00	15 00

CORNUS · THE DOGWOOD

Dogwoods are strong growers in almost any soil, and are hardy from the warmer parts of Canada southward. They thrive nearly as well in shaded places as in the open ground. While the bush forms are not remarkable for their flowers, they are especially valued for the brilliant coloring of the bark, which is very attractive in the leafless months of winter. Cornus are particularly suited for mass planting.

Cornus alba, var. Gouchaulti aurea. (M) Variegated foliage, red branches.

2 to 2½ ft. . 50c. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$25 per 100

var. Sibirica. RED SIBERIAN DOGWOOD. (L) Bright red branches.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	
3 to 4 ft.	35	2 50	\$20 00

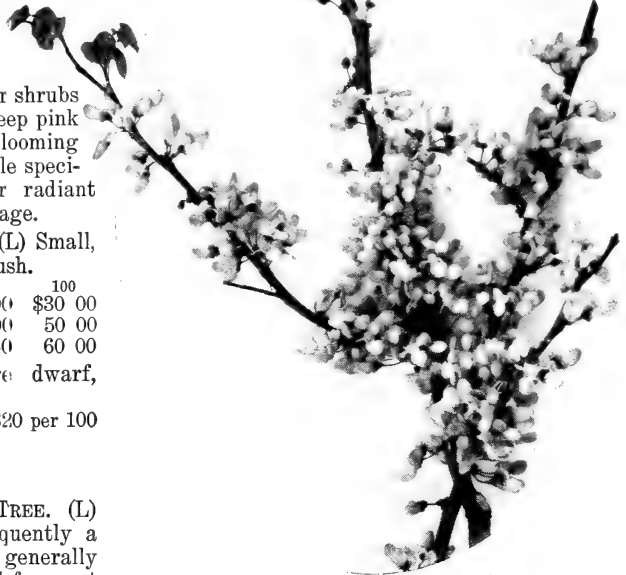
Cornus alba, var. Spæthi aurea. (M) Leaves edged with yellow.

2 to 3 ft. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

C. alternifolia. (L) Distinct habit, blue berries.

3 ft. 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10

C. florida. For description and prices, look among trees, page 27.



Cercis Canadensis, or American Judas. Deep pink flowers like these clothe this shrub in April

Colutea

Colutea arborescens. BLADDER SENNA. (L) June to September. A strong-grower, with small foliage and yellow pea-shaped flowers. The curious bronze-colored seed-pods are inflated with air. The Colutea is not very particular about the soil it has to live in, but prefers a sunny location.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
4 to 5 ft.	50	3 50	25 00

Cornus glabrata. (M) White fruits.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
2 to 3 ft.	35	2 50	20 00
5 ft., good stock, but light	35	2 50	20 00

C. mas; syn., mascula. CORNELIAN CHERRY. (L) April. Yellow flowers, scarlet berries in autumn.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 25	\$1 75	\$12 00
2 to 3 ft.	30	2 00	15 00

C. paniculata. PANICLED, or GRAY DOGWOOD. (L) May and June.

4 to 5 ft., good stock, but light	35 cts. each,
\$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100	

C. sanguinea. (M) May or June. Greenish white flowers, followed in the fall by small black berries. The purple or dark blood-red branches are beautiful in winter.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$18 00
3 to 4 ft.	40	3 00	25 00
5 to 7 ft., heavy clumps	1 00	7 50	50 00

C. sericea. SILKY CORNEL. (M) June and July. Dull red branches, leaves covered with silky down; fruit clusters light blue in late fall.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.	35	2 50	20 00
4 to 6 ft.; good, but light.	25	2 00	15 00

Cornus stolonifera; syn., alba. RED OSIER DOGWOOD. (M) May. Spreading habit, dark red bark and white berries.

3 to 4 ft. . 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$15 per 100

var. aurea. GOLDEN-TWIGGED DOGWOOD. (M) Conspicuous with bright yellow bark in winter; splendid for contrast effects.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
1½ to 2 ft.	25	2 00	18 00

CORYLUS

Corylus Avellana. EUROPEAN HAZELNUT, or FILBERT. (L) Strong-growing habit, with dark rough leaves and edible fruits.

4 to 5 ft. . . 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100

VARIETIES OF CORYLUS AVELLANA. The named varieties that we have grow as well as the parent form, and are just as ornamental, with the added value of having larger and better fruit.

2 to 2½ ft. . 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100

C. maxima, var. purpurea. PURPLE HAZELNUT. We have no hesitancy in recommending this grand shrub as the best purple-leaved one in cultivation. It is comparatively immune from the attack of insects and throughout the season, even until fall, its rich purple foliage retains the color.

3 to 4 ft. . . 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100

Cotoneaster

Cotoneaster Simonsi. (D) June. Desired for its small, handsome, half evergreen foliage.

2 to 2½ ft. . 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100

Crataegus · Thorn

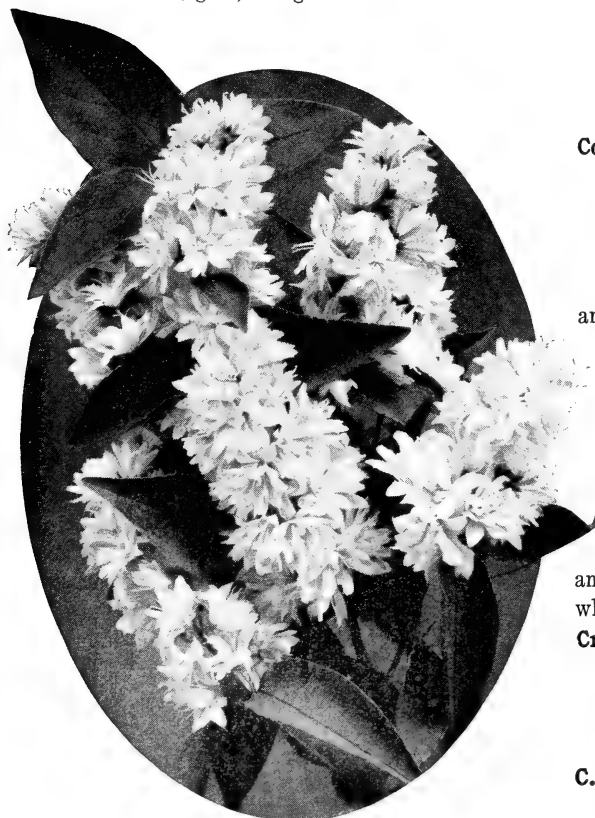
The Thorns are strong, hardy growers in almost any soil or climate. They make dense, bushy shrubs or little trees, and are particularly bright and attractive when the autumn foliage changes to brilliant colors. They flower abundantly in May and June, and are fragrant and showy. They occupy but little space and can be used in small areas. Some varieties have very ornamental fruits which make pleasing fall and winter decorations. Most kinds are capable of being sheared and may be trained into thick, dense hedges, which their thorns make almost impenetrable.

Crataegus coccinea. SCARLET THORN. (L) A useful, hardy native with white flowers in April or May, succeeded later by scarlet fruits.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$25 00
4 to 5 ft.	75	5 00	35 00

C. cordata. WASHINGTON THORN. (L) A desirable species flowering in June, coloring brightly in the fall, and hung with red fruit well into winter.

6 to 7 ft., very bushy . . . \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10, \$50 per 100



The flowers of all of the varieties of *Deutzia crenata* are similar to these; the principal difference being in the color of them. *Deutzias* are one of the best flowering shrubs. (See opposite page.)

Crataegus Crus-Galli. COCKSPUR THORN. (M) Neat in appearance, strong growth; very hardy, and used for hedging and grouping. The thorny branches grow out horizontally. The leaves color brilliantly in autumn. Bright scarlet or orange-colored fruits.

3 to 4 ft., bushy . . . 50c. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$25 per 100

C. Oxyacantha. ENGLISH HAWTHORN. (M) Well known in all English gardens, and popular here. Bears clusters of single white, fragrant flowers in May and later scarlet fruit.

2 to 3 ft. . . . 35c. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100

var. alba flore pleno. DOUBLE WHITE HAWTHORN. (D).

4 to 5 ft. . . . 75c. each, \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100

var. coccinea flore pleno. PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET THORN. (M) Covered in May with beautiful fragrant crimson flowers. Good foliage and generally desirable.

4 to 5 ft. . . . 75c. each, \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100

var. rosea flore pleno. DOUBLE PINK HAWTHORN. (M) With fragrant double rose-colored flowers.

4 to 5 ft. . . . 75c. each, \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100

CYDONIA

Cydonia Japonica; syn., **Pyrus Japonica.** JAPAN QUINCE. (M) March and April. A popular old-fashioned shrub that bursts forth during the first warm days of spring with a dazzling array of pink or scarlet flowers.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
1½ to 2 ft.	25	2 00	15 00

CYTISUS

Cytisus Laburnum. GOLDEN CHAIN. (L) Bright in early summer, with graceful racemes of golden wistaria-like flowers.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	
5 to 6 ft.	75	6 00	\$50 00

var. pendula. WEEPING GOLDEN CHAIN.

4 to 6 ft. \$1 each

DAPHNE

Daphne Mezereum, var. alba. (D) March. Fragrant white flowers.

1 to 2 ft., bushy . . . 50c. ea., \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100

DEUTZIAS

A family of profuse-flowering shrubs, generally hardy and well adapted to most soils. Useful for shrubberies, groups or specimens, and the smaller kinds are also desirable for forcing.

DEUTZIA CRENATA, var. CANDIDISSIMA.

DOUBLE WHITE DEUTZIA. (M) June. A vigorous grower with double white flowers borne in panicles.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft., bushy . . .	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00	25 00
6 to 8 ft., very bushy clumps	1 00	7 50	50 00

var. rosea plena. DOUBLE PINK DEUTZIA. (M) June. The flowers are tinged with soft pink. Exceedingly dainty and beautiful.

3 to 4 ft., bushy . . . 35c. ea., \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100

var. Pride of Rochester. (M) Last of May. Equally as robust as the above, with larger panicles of bloom. Double white flowers, with under side of petals rose.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft., bushy . . .	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft., bushy . . .	35	3 00	25 00
5 to 6 ft., bushy clumps .	75	5 00	40 00
6 to 8 ft., bushy clumps .	1 00	7 50	50 00

var. Watereri. (L) Single, pink, bell-shaped flowers.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft., bushy . . .	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00	25 00

var. Watsonii. (M) June. Of Chinese origin. Double white flowers.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft., bushy . . .	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
6 to 8 ft., very bushy clumps	1 00	7 50	

var. Wellsi. (M) June. Double white flowers, tinged with pink.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft., bushy . . .	35	3 00	25 00
5 to 6 ft., bushy clumps .	75	5 00	35 00
6 to 8 ft., very bushy clumps	1 00	7 50	50 00

DEUTZIA GRACILIS. DWARF DEUTZIA. (D)

May. An old-fashioned dense shrub, blooms in shaded as well as sunny places. Single, pure white flowers.

1 to 1½ ft. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$12 per 100

var. ROSEA. (D) May. Single, pink flowers.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
2 to 3 ft.	35	3 00	20 00

var. VENUSTA. (D) May. Long spikes of single pure white flowers that closely resemble those of an azalea.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft., bushy . . .	\$0 25	\$1 75	\$12 00
1½ to 2 ft., bushy . . .	35	2 00	18 00

D. Lemoinei. LEMOINE'S DEUTZIA. (D) May. A popular bush with snow-white flowers borne abundantly along the slender branches.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft., bushy . . .	\$0 25	\$1 75	\$12 00
1½ to 2 ft., bushy . . .	35	2 50	18 00

var. COMPACTA. (D) May. Similar to the above, but of a more compact habit.

1½ ft. 25c. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100

D. SCABRA. ROUGH-LEAVED DEUTZIA. (S) June. Clusters of single, white bell-shaped flowers.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
4 to 5 ft., bushy . . .	50	4 00	30 00
5 to 6 ft., bushy clumps .	75	6 00	
6 to 8 ft.	1 00	7 50	

Six plants of the same variety will be supplied at the price per dozen, 25 at the price per 100, 250 at the price per 1,000. We make no additional charge for packing.

DIERVILLA · THE WEIGELAS

An important group, indispensable for ornamental plantings. They thrive in any soil, are strong growers and generally hardy. When young of upright habit, growing with age into more graceful shrubs. Useful as specimens, and desirable for groups or masses. In May or June the Weigelas are aglow with a wealth of flowers, borne all along their branches, and some varieties flower sparingly through the summer.

Diervilla floribunda, var. Lavallei. (M) June. Deep crimson flowers that last for a long while.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	3 50	

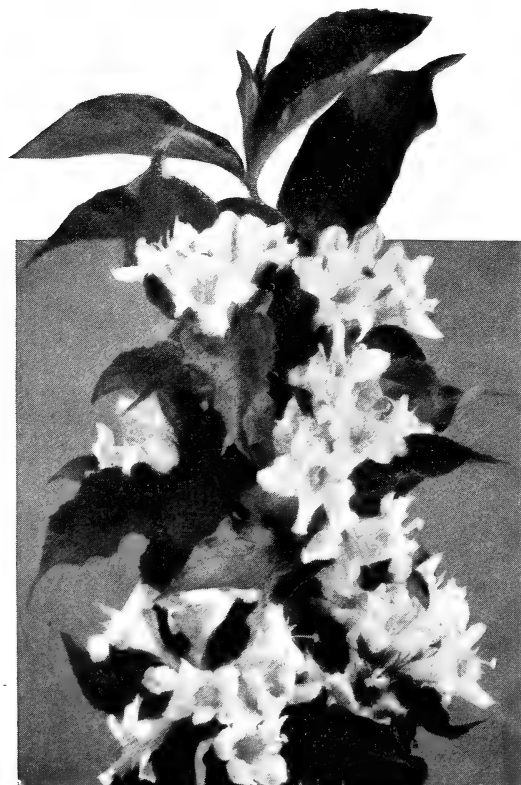
D. FLORIDA; syn., ROSEA. (S) May or June. A strong symmetrical grower with good foliage. Blooms profusely, some flowers are delicate pink, others rose and some few almost white.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft., bushy	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
4 to 5 ft., bushy	50	4 00	30 00
5 to 6 ft., very bushy . . .	75	5 00	40 00
6 to 8 ft., very bushy clumps.	1 00	7 50	

var. amabilis. (S) May or June. Flowers similar to the above, habit more open.

	Each	10	100
3 to 3½ ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
4 to 5½ ft., very bushy . .	60	4 50	35 00

var. versicolor. (M) June. The leaves are attractively margined with silvery markings.



Diervilla, or Weigela. These are familiar flowers in old gardens; those of the different varieties are all similar in shape. They differ in size and color.

Diervilla florida, var. versicolor, continued

One of the best variegated shrubs. Flowers greenish white, changing later to crimson.

2 to 2½ ft. . 50c. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$30 per 100

var. candida. (M) June. Erect grower with white flowers.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
3 to 4 ft., bushy	30	3 00	25 00
5 to 6 ft., very bushy clumps	75	5 00	40 00

var. Isoline. (M) June. White flowers that turn slightly pink with age.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft., bushy	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.	35	2 50	20 00

var. NANA VARIEGATA. (M) June. The silvery variegated leaves hold their color well. An excellent shrub for color contrast. Bears innumerable pale pink flowers and is highly desirable.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
1½ to 2 ft.	20	1 50	12 00
4 to 5 ft., bushy	50	4 00	30 00
5 to 6 ft., bushy clumps . .	75	5 00	40 00

D. Japonica, var. rubra; syn., Hortensis rubra.

(S) June. Light crimson flowers.

	Each	10	100
2½ to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	
4 to 5 ft., bushy	50	4 00	\$35 00
6 ft., very bushy	75	6 00	

D. sessilifolia; syn., lutea. (M) July. Terminal clusters of yellow flowers. Bright attractive foliage that turns to reddish brown in fall.

3 to 4 ft. . . 50c. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100

DIERVILLA HYBRIDS

These flower at the close of May and occasionally through the summer. They bloom as lavishly and grow as vigorously as the parent forms, attaining a height of from 5 to 8 feet.

Abel Carriere. Rose-carmine, yellow spot in throat.

2 to 3 ft. . . 35c. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100

Conquete. Pink flowers larger than those of any other kind; fine foliage.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
4 to 5 ft.	60	5 00	40 00

Desboisi. Deep rose-colored flowers.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
3 to 4 ft., bushy	35	3 00	25 00
4 to 5 ft., bushy	50	4 00	
5 to 6 ft., very bushy . . .	75	5 00	

Duchartre. Large flowers; dark red.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
2½ to 3 ft.	35	2 50	

GLENWOOD NURSERIES

MOON'S TREES

DIERVILLA HYBRIDS, continued

EVA RATHKE. The best red-flowered kind; almost a continual bloomer. Each 10 100
2 to 3 ft. \$0 35 \$2 50 \$20 00
4 to 5 ft., bushy 60 4 00 35 00

Gustave Mallet. Light pink, bordered with white. 3 to 4 ft. . . 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100

Hendersoni. Compact habit, pink flowers. 2 to 3 ft. . 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100

Steltzneri. Rosy pink flowers. Each 10 100
3 to 4 ft. \$0 35 \$3 00 \$25 00
6 to 8 ft., very bushy
clumps 1 00 7 50 50 00

Symondsii. Rose and white flowers, beautifully contrasted. Each 10 100
2 to 3 ft. \$0 35 \$2 50 \$20 00
3 to 4 ft. 50 3 50 25 00
6 to 8 ft., very bushy
clumps 1 00 7 50

Van Houttei. Clear carmine flowers; profuse bloomer. Each 10 100
3 to 4 ft. \$0 35 \$2 50 \$20 00
4 to 5 ft., bushy 50 4 00 30 00
6 to 8 ft., very bushy
clumps 1 00 7 50

Dirca

Dirca palustris. LEATHERWOOD. (S) March. Yellow flowers. Good for moist places. 2 to 3 ft. . . 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100

ELÆAGNUS

Elæagnus longipes; syn., **edulis.** JAPANESE OLEASTER, SILVER THORN. (D) May. Silver leaves. Profusion of scarlet berries in July.

Each 10 100
1 to 1½ ft. \$0 20 \$1 50 \$12 00
1½ to 2 ft. 25 2 00 18 00
3 ft. 50 3 50 25 00

E. parviflora. (L) May. Spiny stems; fragrant flowers, followed by silvery fruits that are pink when ripe. 5 to 6 ft., heavy 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10

E. umbellata. (M) The flowers are yellowish white and fragrant, the fruit scarlet and showy. It ripens later than *E. parviflora*.

Each 10 100
4 to 5 ft. \$0 50 \$4 00 \$30 00
8 to 10 ft. 1 25 10 00 80 00

Euonymus

A large group of evergreen and deciduous shrubs that show a wide diversity of character. For the evergreen species, see chapter on Evergreen Shrubs, page 18.

Euonymus elatus. CORK-BARKED EUONYMUS. (M).

Each 10 100
1½ to 2 ft. \$0 75 \$6 00
2 to 2½ ft. 1 00

Euonymus Americana. STRAWBERRY BUSH. (M) Similar to *E. Europæus*; leaf a little larger.

2 to 3 ft. . . 35c. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100

E. Bungeanus. (M) Rapid grower with yellow fruits.

4 to 6 ft. . . 40c. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$30 per 100

E. EUROPÆUS. EUROPEAN BURNING BUSH. (L) May. Erect shrub or small tree. Good foliage, and desirable in shrubbery masses. Most attractive in autumn when covered with orange-scarlet seed-vessels.

3 to 4 ft. . . . 25c. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100

EXOCHORDA

Exochorda grandiflora. PEARL BUSH. (M) May. A hardy Chinese shrub of rare merit, with slender branches and small leaves. Most beautiful in bloom when covered with fragrant clusters of pure white, starry flowers that are sometimes an inch in diameter. Admired in all collections and especially adapted for individual planting.

Each 10 100
2 to 3 ft. \$0 35 \$2 50 \$18 00
5 to 6 ft., heavy 75 5 00 40 00

FORSYTHIA . GOLDEN BELL

Familiar hardy shrubs that burst into bloom as winter is leaving. The bright golden yellow, star-like flowers wrap themselves along the naked branches in a wealth of bloom that is especially bright and cheerful at such an early season. The "Golden Bells" grow easily, attain a height of 8 feet, and are ornamental in leaf as well as flower. They are useful for almost any purpose, but indispensable in groups and masses.

FORSYTHIA FORTUNEI. FORTUNE'S FORSYTHIA. (M) Erect branches and handsome broad, dark green leaves.

Each 10 100
2 to 2½ ft., cut back . . \$0 35 \$2 50 \$18 00
3 to 4 ft. 40 3 00 20 00
4 to 6 ft., heavy 50 4 00 35 00
6 to 8 ft., heavy clumps . 1 00 7 50 60 00

var. aurea variegata. (M) Golden variegated leaves.

3 to 4 ft. . . 35c. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100

F. intermedia. (L) April. Slender, erect or arching branches, narrower leaves and vigorous grower.

Each 10 100
3 to 4 ft. \$0 40 \$3 00 \$25 00
6 to 8 ft., very heavy . . 1 00 7 50

F. suspensa. (M) Characterized by the graceful drooping habit. Frequently planted by itself and for covering arches and trellises.

Each 10 100
1 to 1½ ft. \$0 20 \$1 50 \$12 00
4 to 5 ft. 60 4 50 35 00
5 to 6 ft., heavy clumps . 1 00 7 50 50 00

MOON'S TREES

FORSYTHIA VIRIDISSIMA. (M) April. Erect shoots, spreading branches and bright, glossy green, narrow leaves.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
5 to 6 ft., bushy	75	5 00	40 00

var. variegata. (M) Similar to the above, with variegated leaves.

1 to 1½ ft. . 35 cts. each \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100

Hamamelis

Hamamelis Virginica. WITCH-HAZEL. (L) October. A strong grower in any soil, but succeeds best in moist places. Remarkable for small, odd yellow flowers that open just as its leaves are brightening, with autumn tints. Hardy in Canada. Valuable for massing and wild effects.

	Each	10	100
2 to 2½ ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$18 00
3 to 3½ ft.	50	3 50	25 00

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS

Althea, or Rose of Sharon

Familiar shrubs, deserving of more popularity than they receive. Altheas will grow almost anywhere from Ontario southward, and their abundance of bloom comes at an almost flowerless time,—from July to September. There is a wide diversity of color in the flowers of different varieties, though all of the plants are of the same upright character and grow about 12 feet in height.

They should be used in every shrubbery border, are valuable as specimens and make beautiful screens

for hedges. Altheas are one of the best deciduous hedge plants, forming a thick, stout bush, when properly sheared and trained.

See below, names and descriptions of some of the best varieties, with sizes that we can supply.

Prices of Hibiscus or Altheas

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	15 00
3 to 4 ft.	35	2 50	18 00
4 to 5 ft.	50	3 50	25 00
5 to 6 ft.	75	5 00	40 00

Duchesse de Brabant. Similar to Duc de Brabant, reddish lilac. 1½ to 2 ft.

Folia variegata. One of the best variegated-leaved shrubs, but not conspicuous in flower. 1½ to 2 ft., 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft.

Joan of Arc. Pure white; very double. 1½ to 2 ft., 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 5 to 6 ft.

Lady Stanley. White, shaded rose. 3 to 4 ft.

Monstrosa. Very large; white flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 5 to 6 ft.

Pæoniflora. White, with cherry-red center; very floriferous. 1½ to 2 ft., 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 5 to 6 ft.

Totus albus simplex. Large, single, pure white. 2 to 3 ft.

Van Houttei. White, with red center. 2 to 3 ft.



The Forsythias are veritable harbingers of spring. Their familiar golden flowers are the first to appear

VARIETIES OF HIBISCUS, or ALTHEAS

Alba plena. White, with red center. 1½ to 2 ft., 2 to 3 ft., 4 to 5 ft.

Amaranthus. Reddish purple. 2 to 3 ft.

Amplissima. Rosy red; early bloomer. 3 to 4 ft.

Ardens. Familiar purplish blue variety. 3 to 4 ft.

Boule de Feu. Very double red. 1½ to 2 ft., 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft.

Carnea plena. Flesh-color. 3 to 4 ft.

Comte de Haimont. Delicate pink. 1½ to 2 ft., 2 to 3 ft., 4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 ft.

Double Rouge. Very double; dark red. 1½ to 2 ft., 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft.

Duc de Brabant. Large, dark rose, free blooming. 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft.

Duc de Bretegne. Shaded rose, nearly pink. 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft.

HYDRANGEA

No class of shrubs is better known than the Hydrangeas, because they include some of the most showy flowering plants that are found in cultivation. They grow easily, have no insect enemies, and, with the exception of the Hortensis varieties, are reliably hardy. A crowning feature is that they bloom during the comparatively flowerless months of July and August.

Hydrangea arborescens. (S) June and July. A bushy plant from our native woods, with corymbs of white flowers in June and July. It is the most hardy of Hydrangeas, and particularly desirable for planting in shady places.

	Each	10	100
2½ to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00	30 00

H. hortensis, var. Mariesi. (S) Large handsome foliage. Flat heads of violet-blue, sterile flowers.

Heavy, 5 yr., field-grown plants . \$1 ea., \$7.50 for 10

var. monstrosa. (S) Blue, larger flowers than the familiar *H. Otaksa*, mentioned below.

3 yr., field-grown plants . . 50c. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100

var. Otaksa. (S) June to August. The pink or blue Hydrangea so frequently seen in tubs and vases, heavily laden with numerous large round flower-heads.

2 yr., field-grown plants . . 50c. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100

var. Thomas Hogg. (S) June to August. Similar to the above, with large white flowers.

3 yr., field-grown plants . . 50c. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100

var. ramulis pictis. (S) Flowers pink or blue; branches purplish black.

3 yr., field-grown plants . . 50c. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100

H. paniculata. (M) August to September. Foliage and habit similar to the better-known Great-panicled Hydrangea. Flowers in loose open clusters. Splendid for shrubberies.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	3 50	

var. grandiflora. GREAT-PANICLED HYDRANGEA. (M) From July to September there is no shrub more showy than this favorite Hydrangea, whose branches are bent beneath the weight of the huge white flower clusters; as the season advances the flower panicles fade into tints of pink and red. Always dependable.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 25	\$1 75	\$12 00
2 to 3 ft.	35	2 50	15 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	3 50	25 00
3 to 4 ft., standard form .	60	4 50	35 00
4 to 5 ft., standard form .	75	6 00	45 00

H. quercifolia. OAK-LEAVED HYDRANGEA. (D) August.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
2 to 3 ft.	75	6 00	

Hypericum · St. John's Wort

Hypericum aureum. (D) July to September. A stiff, dense shrub that bears abundant yellow

Hypericum aureum, continued

flowers at a time when little else is blooming. Hardy as far north as Massachusetts; grows well in moist, stony ground and shaded places. A small plant, useful at the front of shrubbery borders.

2 to 2½ ft. . . 35c. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100

H. MOSERIANUM. GOLD FLOWER. (VD) June until frost. A low, creeping plant, with bright green leaves that make a pretty setting for the golden yellow flowers.

Strong, 1-yr.-old plants . . . 25c. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100

H. calycinum. ROSE OF SHARON, or AARON'S BEARD. (VD) July to Sept. A good ground cover and border plant, with thick tufts of evergreen foliage. Bears showy yellow flowers.

Good plants . . 25c. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100



Hibiscus, or Althea. We have a large assortment of varieties, in single- and double-flowered forms, some of the colors are beautiful and because they come in July and August, when few other shrubs are in bloom, they are valued all the more. See page 46

Halesia

Silver Bell, or Snowdrop Tree

Halesia diptera. (L) June. A southern variety, not reliably hardy north of Philadelphia, but beautiful when covered with its fragrant white flowers.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00
4 to 6 ft.	75	5 00

H. tetraptera. (L) Drooping branches that are laden in early spring with fragrant, pure white flowers that resemble snowdrops. Grows in most any good soil and in shaded places. Is generally useful, though not reliably hardy north of New York.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	3 50

Ilex

Ilex verticillata. BLACK ALDER, or WINTERBERRY.

(S) A very hardy native shrub, with attractive foliage and habit. Most ornamental in autumn and winter when covered with brilliant red berries.

1½ to 2 ft. . 35c. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100



Leaves and berries of *Ligustrum Iboia*. This form and its variety *Regelianum*, which is similar, make good hedges and are hardy in places where the familiar California Privet will not endure. See description, page 49.

Itea

Itea Virginica. VIRGINIAN WILLOW. (S) A splendid thing for natural planting in moist places. Racemes of fragrant white flowers in June. Rich crimson foliage in the autumn.

1 to 1½ ft. . . 25c. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100

Jasminum

Jasminum nudiflorum. YELLOW JASMINE. (S) February or March. Hardy only in sheltered places north of Philadelphia; admired for its yellow flowers in the first warm days of spring.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft., 2-yr.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
2 to 3 ft.	35	2 50	20 00

J. officinale. JESSAMINE. Not quite so hardy as the former, but is popular in the South, where its fragrant white flowers blossom in summer.

1½ to 2 ft., 2-yr. . 25c. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100

KERRIA, or CORCHORUS

Shrubs with tender, bright green branches that are ornamental even when divested of leaves. They grow in almost any soil, and do well in open or shaded places. All varieties have attractive foliage, and are invaluable at the front of shrubberies or in groups by themselves. Orange-yellow flowers are borne abundantly in May and sparingly through the summer. All the winter-killing that these plants will receive south of New York City is not apt to hurt them much. It is unfortunate that persons further north cannot depend upon these grand shrubs for mass and border plantings.

Kerria Japonica (simplex). (S) Single flowers. Very floriferous.

2 to 2½ ft. . 35c. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100

var. argentea variegata. (S) A desirable silvery variegated form, useful for contrasts.

1 to 1½ ft. . 25c. each, \$2 for 10, \$17.50 per 100

var. aurea variegata. (S) This form has golden variegated leaves.

1 to 1½ ft. . 25c. each, \$2 for 10, \$17.50 per 100

var. flore pleno. GLOBE FLOWER. Similar to *K. Japonica* in appearance, with double rosette-like flowers.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
2 to 2½ ft.	35	2 50	20 00

Lespedeza

Lespedeza bicolor. SHRUBBY BUSH CLOVER. (S) July. Tiny purple flowers in nodding racemes.

2½ to 3 ft. . 50c. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$25 per 100

L. Sieboldii; syn., *desmodium penduliflorum.* (D) September.

Strong plants, 3 to 3½ ft. . . 50c. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$25 per 100



Hedge of California Privet, photographed two years after being planted by us. We have a grand stock that will give just as quick results

Ligustrum · Privet

A group of ornamental shrubs, including, besides the California Privet, some most desirable plants. The Privets are not particular as to soil, and they grow rapidly in open places or beneath the shade of trees. In shrubby borders and masses their good qualities can be appreciated as well as in the hedges by which they are best known. They are seldom attacked by insects; withstand shearing and can be kept at any height or clipped into artificial shapes.

Ligustrum Amurense. AMOOR PRIVET. (L) More hardy than the California Privet. Erect habit, small leaves, almost evergreen. Desirable as a hedge plant.

2 to 3 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100, \$100 per 1,000.

L. ciliatum; syn., **medium**. (M) Spreading habit. One of the hardiest kinds. Drops its leaves early, revealing an abundance of black berries.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft., bushy	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$10 00
3 to 4 ft., bushy	35	2 50	20 00

L. Ibota. (M) June and July. Arching habit, narrow leaves and fragrant white-flower clusters. Reputed as being the hardiest of all Privets. Also a good hedge plant and splendid shrub for decorative purposes on any loam. Foliage turns a dark red in the autumn.

2 to 3 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100, \$120 per 1,000.

var. Regelianum. (S) Similar to the above; branches more dense and twiggy. Excellent for border plantings and untrimmed hedges.

	Each	10	100	1,000
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$18 00	\$150 00
3 to 4 ft., bushy clumps. 50		4 00		
4 to 5 ft., bushy clumps. 75		6 00		

California Privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*. L)

Widely known as a hedging plant; it is a vigorous grower anywhere, endures the unnatural conditions of cities and is one of the best shrubs for seaside planting. The half-evergreen, glossy foliage and pure white flowers in July make it an ornamental shrub that is generally useful. Not reliably hardy north of Boston.

	Each	10	100	1,000
1 to 1½ ft., 1-yr.	\$0 15	\$0 60	\$4 00	\$25 00
1½ to 2 ft., 1-yr.	20	75	5 50	30 00
2 to 2½ ft., 1-yr.	25	1 00	7 00	35 00
2½ to 3 ft., cut back	35	1 25	10 00	55 00
3 to 3½ ft., cut back	40	2 00	15 00	100 00
4 to 5 ft., very heavy	50	3 00	20 00	150 00
4 to 5 ft., standard forms, heavy heads	75	5 00	40 00	

Ligustrum ovalifolium, var. aurea variegata. (M)

A form with golden variegated leaves. Valued for foliage contrasts when planted in front of darker shrubs.

1 to 1½ ft. . . 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100

L. vulgare. EUROPEAN PRIVET. (M) June. Narrow leaves, suited for shady places and to withstand neglect.

1 to 1½ ft. . 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100

Lonicera · Honeysuckle

A varied genus that includes vines and shrubs. For the vines, see page 65. The bush varieties are in demand for shrubbery groups and borders. They are hardy and grow easily. Their fragrant flowers are admired in spring, but another attraction is the brilliant fruit that follows in the summer and fall.



Lonicera Morrowi

Lonicera Alberti. SIBERIAN HONEYSUCKLE. (D) June. Half-trailing shrub, with tiny leaves and deliciously fragrant, violet-blue flowers.

1½ ft. . . . 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$18 per 100

L. bella albida. (M) Bears profusion of white flowers, followed by scarlet fruits that hang on a long while and make a grand showing.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.	35	2 50	18 00
4 to 5 ft.	40	3 00	25 00
5 to 6 ft.	50	4 00	30 00

L. fragrantissima. (M) April. Small creamy white flowers of a delightful fragrance, borne in profusion. The deep green foliage is retained until winter. Makes a handsome specimen.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	3 50	25 00

Lonicera Morrowi. JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE. (M) May. An open bush with crooked branches, dark green leaves and small white flowers. The red fruit is especially ornamental and lasts a long while.

2 to 3 ft. . . . 25 cts. each \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100

L. Tartarica (rubra). TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. (S) May. A useful old-fashioned shrub with slender, upright branches. Small, fragrant, pink, crimson or bluish flowers, followed by attractive red or orange-yellow berries.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	15 00
3 to 4 ft.	40	3 00	20 00

var. alba. (S) White flowers alone distinguish it from the above.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
2 to 3 ft.	25	3 00	15 00

var. grandiflora. (S) Double pink flowers.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	
3 to 4 ft.	50	3 50	

L. xylosteum. FLY HONEYSUCKLE. (M) May. A shapely, erect bush, with distinct dull green leaves. Inconspicuous yellowish white, fragrant flowers.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00	30 00

Myrica

Myrica cerifera. WAX MYRTLE. (M) A seashore plant with reddish flowers and heavy fragrant foliage. Partially evergreen.

2 to 3 ft. 50c. each, \$4 for 10

M. gale. BAYBERRY, or SWEET GALE.

1 to 2 ft. 50c. each, \$4 for 10

Philadelphus · Mock Orange, or Syringa

Well-known shrubs of strong, vigorous habit, that will grow almost anywhere. They are desired for individual planting and for all shrubbery effects.

Philadelphus Billardii. (S) June. Blooms a week or two later than other kinds. Is desirable for extending the season.

2 to 2½ ft. . . . 35c. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100

P. cordifolius. (S) June. Adapted to drier soils; attractive heart-shaped leaves. A handsome strong-growing variety. We have some big clumps for immediate effects.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
4 to 4½ ft.	50	3 50	25 00
6 to 8 ft., heavy	1 00	7 50	50 00

Philadelphus coronarius. GARLAND MOCK ORANGE. (S) May. A vigorous, hardy old favorite of erect, compact habit. Fragrant early white flowers.

2 to 2½ ft. . . . 35c. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100

var. foliis aureis. GOLDEN MOCK ORANGE. (S) Flowers sparingly, but is admired for the golden foliage, which is bright throughout the summer. A desirable edging to shrubberies.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
1½ to 2 ft.	50	4 00	30 00

MOON'S TREES

Philadelphus deutzia flore pleno. (D) June.
Double flowers.

1½ to 2 ft. . 35c. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100

P. grandiflorus. (M) May or June. Forms a large spreading bush with graceful, drooping branches; a strong grower; flowers slightly fragrant. A common and desirable shrub.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.	35	2 50	20 00
4 to 5 ft., heavy	50	4 00	30 00
5 to 6 ft., heavy	75	5 00	40 00

P. inodorus. SCENTLESS MOCK ORANGE. (M) June.
Almost identical with the above.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.	35	2 50	20 00
5 to 6 ft., heavy	75	5 00	40 00
6 to 8 ft., heavy clumps .	1 00	7 50	50 00

P. laxus. (L) Strong grower, large fragrant flowers; very desirable.

3 to 4 ft. . 50c. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$25 per 100

P. Lemonei. (M) June. Graceful habit, fragrant flowers in clusters.

2 to 3 ft. . . 25c. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100

var. erectus. (M) June. Fragrant yellowish white flowers.

1½ to 2 ft. . 35c. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100

var. Mont Blanc. (S) June. Upright growth; small leaves and fragrant flowers.

2 to 2½ ft. . 35c. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100

P. Nepalensis. (M) June. Leaves slightly tinted with yellow.

3 to 4 ft. . 50c. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$25 per 100

Philadelphus nivalis. (S) June. Small white flowers of exceptional purity.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00	30 00
6 to 8 ft., heavy clumps .	1 00	7 50	

P. Pekinensis. (S) June. Free blooming, with narrow leaves and dense fragrant flowers.

1 to 2 ft. . 35c. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100

P. pubescens. (L) June. Large handsome leaves and scentless flowers.

4 to 5 ft. . . 50c. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100

P. Zeyheri. (S) June. A showy southern variety of spreading graceful habit.

4 to 5 ft. 50c. each, \$4 for 10

Photinia

Photinia villosa. (L) June. White flowers in corymbs, succeeded by brilliant red fruits and bright autumn foliage. Useful for natural and tall-growing mass plantings.

2 to 3 ft. . . 35c. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100

Potentilla

Potentilla fruticosa. SHRUBBY CINQUEFOIL. (D) All summer its low-spreading branches are bright with yellow flowers and narrow, fuzzy leaves. Grows in dry or wet soils and stony places.

	Each	10	100
1 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
2 to 3 ft.	75	5 00	



The flowers of the familiar Mock Orange, or Philadelphus, are similar in all varieties. There are botanical differences, and some are more fragrant than others. The variety Grandiflorus pictured here is one of the best



Prunus

Prunus besseyi. WESTERN SAND CHERRY, or ROCKY MOUNTAIN DWARF CHERRY. (S)

2½ to 3 ft. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

P. Pissardi. PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM. (L) A little tree with dark purple leaves that keep their lustrous coloring even through the summer and fall. Small pinkish white flowers cover it.

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00	
6 to 7 ft.	1 00	8 00	

P. triloba. DOUBLE-FLOWERING PLUM. (M) May. A strong-growing, hardy shrub, with delicate pink, double flowers and slender branches. Very ornamental.

3 to 4 ft. . . 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10 \$35 per 100

Ptelea · Hop Tree

Ptelea trifoliata. (L) June. Bright shining foliage, clusters of white flowers succeeded by an abundance of ornamental seed vessels that cling tenaciously for a long while. Suited for mass plantings.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
4 to 5 ft.	35	2 50	20 00
5 to 7 ft.	50	4 00	30 00

var. aurea. GOLDEN HOP TREE. (L) June.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	
3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00	\$30 00
4 to 5 ft.	60	4 50	35 00

Pyrus

Pyrus arbutifolia. CHOKE BERRY. (L) May. Clusters of small white flowers, succeeded in August by bright red berries that remain until winter. Bright crimson autumn foliage.

4 to 5 ft. . . 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100

Rhamnus

A group of small-growing shrubs or trees that are well suited for mass and border plantings, especially in public grounds where subjected to abuse. Grow in city atmosphere and in partial shade. Have ornamental berries in the autumn.

Rhamnus Caroliniana. INDIAN CHERRY. (L)

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$18 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	3 50	25 00

R. catharticus. BUCKTHORN. (L) June and July.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$10 00
3 to 4 ft., heavy	35	2 50	20 00
6 to 8 ft., very heavy . .	75	5 00	35 00

R. Frangula. (L)

4 to 5 ft. . . 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100

Rhodora

Rhodora Canadensis. (D) April. Showy rose- and purple-colored flowers.

1 to 1½ ft. . . 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10, \$55 per 100

Rhodotypus

Rhodotypus kerrioides. WHITE KERRIA. (S) A highly desirable shrub for almost any purpose, growing in all soils and succeeding as far north as Massachusetts. Resembles the Kerria in leaf and appearance. The graceful branches bear single white flowers in May and sparingly through the summer. Black berries follow in the fall.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$10 00
2 to 3 ft.	35	2 50	15 00

Rhus · Sumac and Mist Tree

The old-fashioned Mist Tree, or Smoke Bush (*R. Cotinus*), is familiar on many old-time lawns; but the Sumacs until lately have not been extensively used. They are splendid subjects for mass plantings and natural effects, because they are hardy, strong growers and possessed of beautiful foliage. The leaves of the cut-leaved sorts are as delicate as ferns. In autumn they all turn most gorgeous colors.

Rhus aromatica. FRAGRANT SUMAC. (M)

2 to 3 ft. 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10

R. Cotinus. MIST, or SMOKE TREE. (L) July.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00	30 00
4 to 6 ft.	75	5 00	35 00

R. Cotinoides. CHITTAM WOOD. (L)

3 to 4 ft. 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10

R. glabra, var. laciniata. CUT-LEAVED SUMAC. (M).

1½ ft. 35c. each, \$2.50 for 10

R. typhina, var. laciniata. CUT-LEAVED STAGHORN SUMAC. (L).

2 to 3 ft. . . . 50c. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100

R. semilata, var. Osbeckii. CHINESE SUMAC. (M).

2 to 3 ft. . . . 50c. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100

Ribes · Flowering Currants

Prized for their wealth of fragrant, small bright flowers in early spring, and for their hardiness.

Ribes alpinum. MOUNTAIN CURRANT. (S) Pale yellowish flowers.

1 to 2 ft. . . . 25c. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100

R. aureum. MISSOURI GOLDEN, or BUFFALO CURRANT. (D) May. Golden yellow flowers.

2 to 2½ ft. . . . 25c. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100

R. floridum. WILD BLACK CURRANT. (S) Pendulous racemes.

3 to 4 ft. 35c. each, \$2.50 for 10

R. Gordonianum. GORDON'S CURRANT. (S) May. Crimson and yellow flowers.

2 to 3 ft. . . . 35c. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100

R. sanguineum. RED-FLOWERED CURRANT. (S) May.

1½ to 2 ft. . . 35c. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100

GLENWOOD NURSERIES

MOON'S TREES

Roses

The bush Roses described on page 59 are frequently used in shrubbery groups and borders, and always show to advantage in such collections, especially the beautiful Japanese Sweetbrier Rose, *Rosa rugosa*. Look for it on page 62.

Rubus

Rubus odoratus. FLOWERING RASPBERRY. (M) A strong, hardy native shrub that is highly valued for wild and mass plantings. Also for banks and steep terraces, where it takes root and spreads rapidly. Endures shaded places.

3 to 4 ft. . . . 35c. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100

Sambucus · Elder

Shrubs of strong growth and easy cultivation, that are ornamental in flower, fruit and foliage. Excellent for masses; desirable for wild effects and valuable for shaded places.

Sambucus Canadensis. COMMON ELDER. (M) White flowers in June. Edible black berries in July and August.

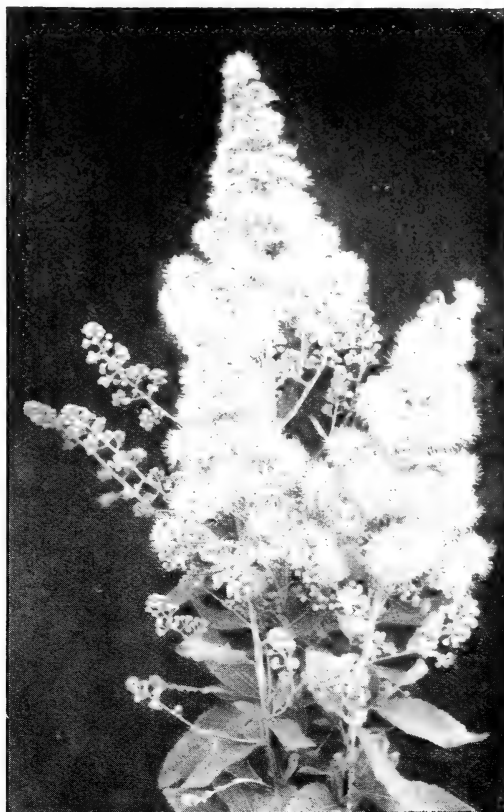
	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
5 to 6 ft.	50	3 50	25 00

S. nigra, var. aurea. GOLDEN ELDER. (S) May. Attractive throughout the season, and gives a tone of contrast in all plantings. Probably the most showy golden-leaved shrub, retaining its color all summer. In winter its yellow twigs show brightly, too.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.	40	3 00	25 00
4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00	30 00

var. laciniata. CUT-LEAVED ELDER. (M)

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	
4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00	



Spirea Douglasi. The *Spireas* *Billardii*, *Salicifolia* and *Tomentosa* have similar flowers. They are conspicuous as summer-flowering shrubs and are especially desirable in mass and natural plantings.

Sambucus nigra, var. variegata. VARIEGATED ELDER. (M) May.

3 to 4 ft. . . . 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100

S. racemosa, var. plumosa aurea. Fern-like golden foliage.

3 to 4 ft. 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10

SPIREA

Indispensable shrubs of easy culture that differ so in size, character and time of bloom that there are varieties suited to almost every purpose.

Spiræa argentea; syn., canescens. (M) June to August. Panicles of white bloom; useful in the lower and wilder portions of the lawn.

2 to 2½ ft. . . . 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100

S. arguta. (S) Early May. Almost identical with *S. Thunbergii*.

2 to 3 ft. . . . 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100

S. Billardii. (M) July to September. Sparsely twigged; erect branches, crowned with narrow, dense spikes of bright pink flowers. A strong grower; useful in shrubberies.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$25 00
4 to 5 ft.	60	4 00	30 00

Spiræa Billardii, var. alba. (S) July to September. A white-flowering form of the above, that seems equally desirable.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$18 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	3 50	25 00

var. Californica. (S) Flowers similar to the parent form.

2 ft. . . . 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100

S. Bumalda. June until frost. A bushy plant with good foliage, vigorous habit and abundant rosy pink, flat flower heads. Desirable as an edging to shrubberies.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.,	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft., bushy clumps .	75	5 00	35 00



Spiraea Van Houttei. A most graceful and beautiful shrub with a wealth of lovely flowers in May. *Spiraea Reevesiana* is very similar

Spiraea Bumalda, var. Anthony Waterer. (S) June until frost. One of the most popular shrubs, possessing the characteristics and robust habits of the parent form, but with crimson flower-heads of a richer, brighter hue. Good foliage, frequently splashed with odd though pretty yellowish white markings. A beautiful edging and desirable plant at the front of shrubberies or wherever a low bush is required.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft., bushy . . .	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
1½ to 2 ft., bushy . . .	35	2 50	18 00
2 to 2½ ft., bushy . . .	50	3 50	25 00

S. callosa, var. alba. FORTUNE'S WHITE SPIREA. (S) All summer there are white flowers in flat clusters on this bushy shrub.

1 to 1½ ft. . . 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100

var. rosea superba. (S) Bright light rose-colored flowers alone distinguish it from the foregoing.

1½ ft. 25c. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100

S. carpinifolia. (D) July. White spikes of bloom.

3 to 4 ft. 50c. each, \$3.50 for 10

S. Douglasi. DOUGLAS' SPIREA. (S) Spikes of deep rose-colored flowers in July and August.

3 to 4 ft. . . 35c. each, \$2.50 per 10, \$20 per 100

S. Japonica, var. Fortunei. (S) June and July. Corymbs of rosy pink flowers.

	Each	10	100
2½ to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	
3 to 4 ft.	35	2 50	\$20 00

S. opulifolia; syn., Physocarpus opulifolia. (M) June. It is familiarly known as Ninebark. A large, vigorous growing shrub that bears an abundance of fragrant, flat clusters of white flowers.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft., heavy	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
4 to 5 ft., heavy	50	4 00	30 00
5 to 6 ft., very heavy . .	75	5 00	40 00
6 to 8 ft., heavy clumps .	1 00	7 50	50 00

var. aurea. (M) June. Bright golden leaves in spring that darken as the season advances.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00	30 00

S. prunifolia flore pleno. BRIDAL WREATH. (M) Early May. A hardy old-fashioned erect shrub that is still popular. As the leaves are opening, small snow-white double flowers wrap themselves along the branches in a lavish display of bloom. The little leaves color brilliantly in autumn.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
2 to 3 ft.	35	2 50	20 00

S. Reevesiana. (M) Last of May. Beautiful clusters of white florets which bend the branches gracefully and cover them completely.

2 to 3 ft. . . 35c. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100

var. flore pleno. Double flowers alone distinguish it from the above.

2 to 3 ft. . . 35c. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100

S. rotundifolia. (M) June. Distinct and hardy, with white flowers and roundish leaves, remaining fresh until late in the fall.

2 to 2½ ft. . 35c. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100

S. salicifolia, var. alba. WILLOW-LEAVED SPIREA. (S) June to September. Erect, strong habit, fond of wet ground, but succeeds almost anywhere. Useful for masses and wild effects.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$18 00
3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00	20 00
4 to 5 ft.	50	3 50	25 00



Spiraea semperflorens. (S) July to September.
Pink.

3 to 4 ft. 35c. each, \$2.50 for 10

S. Thunbergii. THUNBERG'S SPIREA. (S) April and May. A graceful bush, with innumerable small white flowers that crowd along its slender branches and shine as snow through the light green feathery foliage.

1 to 1½ ft. 25c. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100

S. tomentosa. HARDHACK. (D) July to September. Flowers in deep pink panicles. Valued for low places and wild effects.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$18 00
4 to 5 ft.	75	5 00	

S. Va. Houttei. (M) May: Among the very finest of flowering shrubs. A strong, hardy grower of graceful, drooping habit, with handsome foliage. The profusion of bloom weighs the slender branches and covers the bush with a beautiful canopy of white. Desirable from any standpoint.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$18 00
3 to 3½ ft.	50	3 50	25 00

Staphylea

Staphylea Colchica. BLADDER NUT. (M) May. Much admired for its panicles of fragrant white flowers, and later in the season for its curious inflated seed-vessels.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
3 to 4 ft.	60	5 00	35 00

Styrax

Styrax Japonica. (L) A large shrub or small tree that merits the popularity it receives. Makes a fine display in June when hung full of its fragrant white bells.

2 to 3 ft. 50c. each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100

Stephanandra

Stephanandra flexuosa. (S) A thick shrub, with graceful branches and small foliage that is almost as delicate as a fern, and turns a bronzed-red in late summer and autumn. In June, small, inconspicuous fragrant flowers line the branches.

	Each	10	100
2 to 2½ ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$18 00
5 ft., very heavy clumps .	1 00		

Symphoricarpus

Small native shrubs that are much used in shaded places and open masses. They grow well in almost any soil, are quite hardy and very ornamental, especially so when covered with berries in fall and winter. They grow 3 to 6 feet in height, have small leaves and slender branches.

Symphoricarpus Hyerii. A white-fruited variety we obtained from France. It has better and more lasting foliage than the other sorts.

1½ to 2 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100

S. racemosus. SNOWBERRY. July and August. Small red flowers, succeeded by abundant white berries.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
2 to 3 ft.	30	2 50	18 00
3 to 3½ ft.	35	3 00	20 00

S. vulgaris; syn., rubra. CORAL-BERRY. July. Similar in character to the above; useful in the same ways. Purplish red berries in autumn.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
2 to 3 ft.	30	2 50	18 00
3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00	20 00

var. variegatus. The leaves are variegated with golden yellow and green.

2 to 3 ft. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100

SYRINGA · THE LILACS

The Lilac among shrubs is like the maple among trees, "the most common and most indispensable." In many dooryards the neglected Lilacs continue to bloom with a fragrance and beauty that is surpassed by no other shrub. With the revival of old-fashioned gardens, their popularity increases; no shrubby mass is complete without them. They are hardy, robust plants that do well and flower abundantly with little care. The large collection we offer embraces tall- and low-growing shrubs; kinds that will give a succession of bloom for several weeks.

Syringa Chinensis; syn., Rothomagensis. ROUEN LILAC. (M) May. A hybrid variety of merit. Has arching branches and large, loose, reddish purple flower-plumes that are variable in color. The narrow leaves differ from other Lilacs.

2 to 3 ft. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100

var. alba. (M) May. A white-flowering variety of the above, with the same general characteristics. It looks very similar to the old-fashioned common white Lilac.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50
3 to 4 ft.	75	5 00

Syringa Japonica. (L) June. A tree-like form, with glossy leathery leaves. It is quite hardy, and the yellowish white flowers come after other Lilacs are through blooming.

	Each	10	100
2½ to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	5 00	35 00

S. Josikæa. CHIONANTHUS-LEAVED LILAC. (M) Late in May. A distinct type of tall growth with dark green leaves. The deep purple buds, arranged in loose panicles, open into light violet-colored flowers.

2 to 3 ft. 50c. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100

MOON'S TREES



The form of the different Lilac flowers does not vary much; the size of the panicles, the color of the flowers and slight differences of habit are the distinguishing characteristics. All of them are deliciously fragrant and deservedly popular.

Syringa Pekinensis. (L) June. Small narrow leaves, yellowish white flowers.

5 to 7 ft., heavy \$1 each

S. villosa. (S) A distinct type with late rosy pink flowers in large panicles. The foliage resembles that of the Chionanthus (White Fringe) and the plant is very bushy.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50
4 to 5 ft., heavy	1 00	

S. vulgaris. COMMON LILAC. (M) May. The well-known old-fashioned Lilac so often seen in gardens. It is hardy and vigorous; endures neglect and blooms abundantly. The medium large panicles of bluish purple flowers are very attractive and useful for house decorations.

	Each	10	100
2 to 2½ ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
2½ to 3 ft.	35	2 50	20 00
3 to 4 ft., heavy clumps	1 00	7 50	

var. alba. COMMON WHITE LILAC. (M) May. Its general character is similar to the above. Flowers white.

3 to 4 ft. 75c. each, \$5 for 10

VARIETIES OF SYRINGA VULGARIS

These flower abundantly, and their sweet fragrance scents the air about the second week in May. They grow to be 6 to 8 feet in height.

VARIETIES OF SYRINGA VULGARIS

continued

See below names and descriptions of some of the best varieties, with sizes that we can supply.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$25 00
2 to 3 ft.	75	6 00	40 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	8 00	

Abel Carriere. Double, very large, pale blue flowers. 2 to 3 ft.

Alphonse Lavalle. Large panicles of double violet-blue flowers. 2 to 3 ft.

Belle de Nancy. Double, white flowers that are tinged with purple. 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft.

Charles X. A strong grower with loose trusses of reddish purple flowers. 1½ to 2 ft.

Frau Bertha Dammann. Large panicles of single pure white flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft.

Insignis rubra. Buds dark red, opening into rosy purple flowers. One of the best. 1½ to 2 ft., 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft.

Madam Abel Chatenay. Pure white flowers in compact panicles. 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft.

Marie Legraye. Small grower. Single white flowers, especially fine and fragrant. 1½ to 2 ft.

Mme. Casimir Perier. Semi-double pure white flowers in medium-sized clusters. 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft.

President Grevy. One of the finest. Beautiful blue flowers in very large panicles. 2 to 3 ft.

Ranunculæflora flore pleno. An uncommon variety with double pale blue flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft.

Rubra de Marley. Single, rich rosy purple flowers that are borne abundantly. Resembles the common purple lilac and is very desirable. 4 to 5 ft. clumps.

Souvenir de Ludwig Spæth. The single flowers are dark purple and distinct from other kinds. 2 to 3 ft.

Tamarix · Tamarisk

Shrubs of strong but slender, upright growth; clothed with foliage as light and feathery as that of the asparagus. Their delicate fringing flowers are usually some warm shade of pink or red. They are hardy as far north as Massachusetts, and very ornamental at the back of shrubby borders and valuable for seaside planting.

Tamarix Africana. (L) May. The first to flower. Sea-green foliage.

3 to 4 ft. . . 35c. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$18 per 100

GLENWOOD NURSERIES

MOON'S TREES

Tamarix Gallica. (L) May to July. Lighter green foliage, and later in flower than variety *Africana*.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.	35	2 50	18 00

var. indica. (L) July and August. The pink flower-racemes are longer than those of other kinds. The foliage is dull green.
 4 to 5 ft. 50c. each, \$3.50 for 10

T. Juniperina; syn., T. Japonica, or T. plumosa.
 (L) Similar to the others. Fine foliage.
 2 to 3 ft. . . 35c. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$18 per 100

Tamarix Odessana. (M) July to September. Of lower growth. Pink flowers.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$25 00
4 to 5 ft.	75	5 00	

T. tetandra, var. purpurea. (M) June and July. Purplish pink flowers. A desirable variety of doubtful nomenclature.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 ft.	35	2 50
3 to 4 ft.	50	3 50

VIBURNUMS

In this group are included the Snowballs, which give in spring the same showy effect produced by hydrangeas in the fall. Viburnums are especially hardy; grow quickly and are particularly free from the attacks of injurious insects. They are invaluable in shrubbery borders; desirable as specimens and useful in all plantings.

Viburnum acerifolium. (S) White flowers in flat cymes in May and June. Good autumn foliage. Grows well in shaded places.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	7 50

V. dentatum. ARROW-WOOD. (L) May. A handsome native shrub, with glossy green leaves and white flowers that ripen into black berries.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft., heavy . . .	50	4 00	30 00
4 to 5 ft., very heavy	75	5 00	40 00

V. Japonicum; syn., macrocephalum. (D) A handsome large-leaved shrub that is almost evergreen; has red fruits.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50
3 to 4 ft., heavy . .	1 00	7 50

V. Lantana. WAYFARING TREE. (L) May and June. White flower-clusters succeeded by red fruits that later turn to black. Good foliage and an especially desirable shrub for dry places and limestone soils.

	Each	10	100
2 to 2½ ft. bushy . . .	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft. bushy . . .	50	4 00	30 00

V. molle. (S) A native shrub, with handsome, large, deep green leaves, similar to *V. dentatum*, but blooming a few weeks later.
 2 to 3 ft. . . 35c. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

V. Opulus; syn., Oxycoccus. HIGH-BUSH CRANBERRY. (M) May. Spreading habit. Single white flowers borne in flat, imperfect clusters. Highly valued for the brilliant red berries that cling

Viburnum Opulus, continued
 to the leafless branches all winter, unmolested by birds.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
2 to 3 ft., bushy	35	3 00	25 00
3 to 4 ft., bushy	50	4 00	30 00
4 to 6 ft., bushy	75	5 00	40 00
5 to 6 ft., bushy	1 00	7 50	50 00



Japan Snowball (*Viburnum plicatum*). A neat habit and the fact that this Snowball is almost immune from insect pests has made it surpass the old-fashioned Snowball (*Viburnum opulus*, var. *sterile*) in popularity. It is a grand sight in bloom, whether as individual plant or in the shrubbery border. (See page 58.)

MOON'S TREES

Viburnum Opulus, var. nana. DWARF CRANBERRY BUSH. (D) Very low growing. Suitable for the fronts of shrubberies and as an edging.

6 to 12 in., bushy, 25c. ea., \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

var. sterile. GUELDER ROSE. (M) May. The old-fashioned Snowball that grows almost anywhere and always flowers so abundantly. In appearance it closely resembles *V. Opulus*, but does not have the ornamental fruits.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft. . . .	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$18 00
3 to 4 ft. . . .	50	3 50	25 00

V. Sieboldi. SIEBOLD'S VIBURNUM. (M) Pyramidal clusters of white flowers.

3 to 4 ft., bushy . . . 75c. each, \$5 for 10

V. tomentosum. SINGLE JAPAN SNOWBALL. (S) May. An elegant shrub with beautiful dark green leaves. The white flowers, borne in flat clusters, are followed by decorative red berries, that later change to black. Valuable in shrubberies.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft., bushy	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft., bushy	50	3 50	25 00
5 to 6 ft., very bushy . . .	75	5 00	40 00

var. plicatum. JAPAN SNOWBALL. (S) May. One of the best ornamental shrubs, similar in habit to the above. It bears abundant white balls of bloom that have a beautiful setting in the deep green leaves.



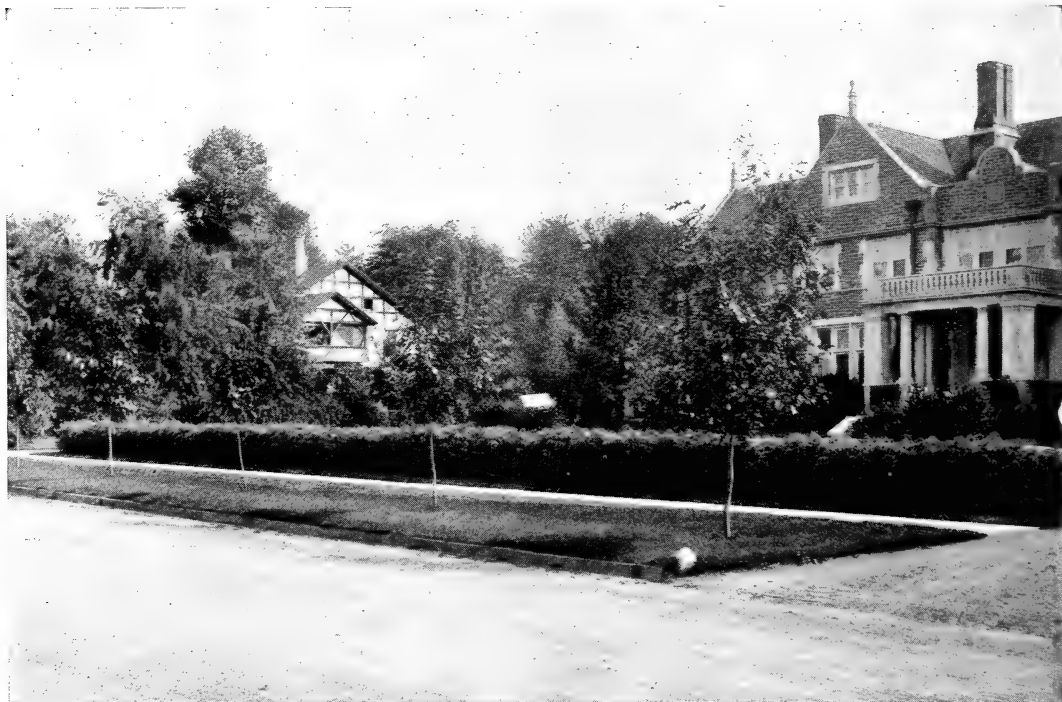
Viburnum tomentosum, or single Japan Snowball. Excepting for the flowers this variety cannot be distinguished from the *Viburnum plicatum*. In the fall the foliage turns a bright crimson.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
3 to 4 ft., very bushy . .	75	6 00	50 00
4 to 5 ft., fine, but not so bushy	50	4 00	35 00

Xanthoceras

Xanthoceras sorbifolia. (L) May. A rare shrub, with stout, upright branches, pinnate foliage and slender panicles of white flowers, that are blotched with yellow and red.

1 to 1½ ft. . . 50c. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100



Hedge of Hemlock Spruce furnished and planted by us. Our stock will make similar hedges immediately. No waiting for results. (See page 15)

Hardy Garden Roses

The beauty of the Rose is so widely appreciated that the popularity it now enjoys, and the demand for hardy garden Roses, is annually increasing. In old-fashioned gardens, in borders, along garden walks, or on arbors, the sweet perfume of blooming Roses is a source of constant delight to all who grow them. We make a specialty of Roses for garden and home planting, and our assortment has been made up especially for that purpose and includes only such varieties as will thrive under home conditions and have proved satisfactory in such places.

HYBRID PERPETUALS

The list here offered comprises a general assortment of this ever-popular class of hardy Roses. The varieties listed cover all the desirable and distinct shades, and are superior in size, hardiness, vigor and productiveness. As far as possible, varieties are on their own roots, but it is necessary to bud some kinds on other stock. In planting budded stock, great care should be taken to have the "bud" at least 2 inches below the surface, so the stock will not "sucker up."

Strong 2-year-old plants, growing in 6-inch pots, 40 cts each, \$3.75 for 10, \$35 per 100

- Abel Carriere.** Rich velvety maroon; fine form.
- †**Alfred Colomb.** Brilliant carmine-crimson; large, globular.
- †**Alfred K. Williams.** Carmine-red; full and perfect form.
- Anne de Diesbach** (Glory of France). Carmine; large, hardy and fragrant.
- †**Baron de Bonstetten.** Dark velvety red; large fragrant flowers.
- Baroness Rothschild.** Rich satiny pink; magnificent.
- B. R. Cant.** Deep crimson, with dark shading.
- †**Boule de Neige.** Pure white; free-blooming.
- †**Captain Hayward.** Bright crimson-carmine; a distinct shade and very fragrant.
- †**Clio.** Flesh-color, with rosy pink center; fine form.
- Duke of Edinburgh.** Bright crimson; large and double.
- Eclair.** Vivid fiery red.
- †**Fisher Holmes.** Rich velvety crimson.
- Frau Karl Druschki.** Fine white; large, perfect and fragrant; strong grower.
- †**General Jacqueminot.** Brilliant scarlet-crimson; old-time favorite.
- Gloire de Margottin.** Dazzling scarlet.
- Jeannie Dickson.** Vivid rose.
- †**John Hopper.** Bright rose, carmine center; cupped and well formed.

- †**Jules Margottin.** Bright carmine, cupped; fragrant.
- Mabel Morrison.** Pure white, flushed pink in autumn.
- †**Madame Gabriel Luizet.** Fine satiny rose.
- †**Magna Charta.** Bright pink, suffused carmine.
- †**Margaret Dickson.** One of the finest white hybrids.
- †**Marie Bauman.** Bright carmine; large, perfectly formed.
- Marshall P. Wilder.** Cherry-carmine; large bloom, vigorous grower.
- Merveille de Lyon.** White, shaded rose.
- †**Mrs. John Laing.** Delicate pink; large, full.
- †**Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford.** Deep rosy pink, outer petals shaded to pale flesh.
- †**Paul Neyron.** Very large, deep rose; a favorite.
- Prince Camille de Rohan.** Deep velvety crimson, with black shadings.
- Rhodocanachi.** Rose, shaded pink; full and very fragrant.
- Ulrich Brunner.** Bright cerise-red; large and full.
- Victor Verdier.** Rosy carmine; large and showy.

TEA AND HYBRID TEA ROSES

Hardy, with little or no protection, very productive, and, as a rule, with brilliant colors and delightful fragrance.

Strong, 2-year-old plants, growing in 6-inch pots, 40 cts. each, \$3.75 for 10, \$35 per 100

- Augustine Guinoisseau.** White, slightly tinted flesh-color.
- Belle Siebrecht** (Mrs. J. W. Grant). Brilliant pink, fine form, prolific bloomer.
- Captain Christy.** Large double buds of deep flesh-color; constant bloomer.
- Chestnut Hybrid.** Cherry-red, large and full; free bloomer, good climber.
- Duchess of Albany.** Deep pink; dark form of La France.
- Etoile de France.** Velvety crimson, center red; bloom large.

Hardy Dormant Roses.

The varieties that are marked thus (†) are kinds that we have dormant plants of as well as potted ones. The dormant stock is just as good as the potted, but will take longer to get started and to begin blooming. Price, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

TEA AND HYBRID TEA ROSES, continued

- Etoile de Lyon.** Bright sulphur-yellow ; fine form.
- Gloire Lyonnaise.** White, tinted yellow.
- Gruss an Teplitz.** Bright rich scarlet, very showy; lavish bloomer.
- Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.** White, tinted with lemon center.
- Killarney.** Flesh-white to pink, buds long and pointed; bloom large.
- La France.** Clear satiny pink ; large and full.
- Liberty.** Brilliant crimson ; very floriferous.
- Madam Abel Chatenay.** Carmine-rose, shaded with salmon ; free bloomer.
- Madam Jules Grolez.** Bright china-rose ; large and full.
- Maman Cochet.** Deep rose-pink, beautiful in bud and flower.
- Marie Van Houtte.** Center yellow, petals tipped with rose ; large and full ; a continual bloomer.
- Papa Gontier.** Rosy crimson, fine long buds ; very attractive.
- Reine Marie Henriette.** Deep cherry-red ; a good climbing variety.
- Sunset.** Deep apricot-yellow ; good size and free bloomer.
- The Bride.** White, large, full and perfect.
- Viscountess Folkstone.** Creamy pink ; very floriferous ; a grand rose.
- White Maman Cochet** White, fine in bud.



Crimson Rambler. A splendid Climbing Rose

MOSS ROSES

The beauty of this type of Roses consists largely in the delicate mossy covering surrounding the bud. Large and extremely hardy.

Strong 2-year-old plants, growing in 6-inch pots, 40 cts. each, \$3.75 for 10, \$35 per 100

Blanche Moreau. Pure white, large and full. Beautifully mossed and very fragrant.

Crested. Pink, finely crested ; very distinct.

Little Gem. Crimson.

Old Pink. Very large, pink bloom ; fine in bud and when fully open.

DAMASK ROSES

Strong, 2-year-old plants, growing in 6-inch pots, 40 cts. each, \$3.75 for 10, \$35 per 100

Cabbage (Common Rose). Rosy pink large and full.

Madame Plantier. Pure white ; very hardy and reliable. Profuse bloomer in June. A favorite for cemetery use.

PENZANCE, BRIER ROSES

2-year plants, growing in 6-inch pots, 40 cts. each, \$3.75 for 10, \$35 per 100

Lady Penzance. Fragrant foliage and flower. Beautiful copperish yellow.

Lord Penzance. Very fragrant. Flowers ecru with tones of lemon-yellow in the center.

NOISETTE ROSES

2-year plants, growing in 6-inch pots, 40 cts. each, \$3.75 for 10

Marechal Niel. A grand climbing Rose, with rich golden yellow, well-formed flowers. Needs protection in winter in this latitude.

Yellow Banksian. A rather tender sort, but a good pillar Rose with yellow flowers.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

Baby Rambler; syn., Dwarf Crimson Rambler, or Mme. Norbert Levavasseur. A compact new dwarf variety that does not exceed 18 inches in height, covered with a wealth of crimson flowers that last a long time. 2-year plants, from 4-inch pots, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100 ; 3-year plants, from 6-inch pots, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100.

Hermosa. An old-time favorite that bears bright pink flowers and blooms persistently. Strong plants, from 6-inch pots, 40 cts. each, \$3.75 for 10, \$35 per 100.

Soleil d'Or (Golden Sun). The new hardy yellow Rose. Flowers full and globular ; very fragrant. Strong plants, from 6-inch pots, 40 cts. each, \$3.75 for 10.

GLENWOOD NURSERIES

MOON'S TREES

MEMORIAL, or EVERGREEN ROSES

Roses of this family are of a trailing habit, very hardy and recommended for covering walls, rocks, rough ground or for any purpose for which a creeping Rose is desired. They are much used for mass plantings, to produce wild and natural effects. They grow easily, too, in almost any soil.

Manda's Triumph. Large, abundant clusters of medium double, pure white flowers.

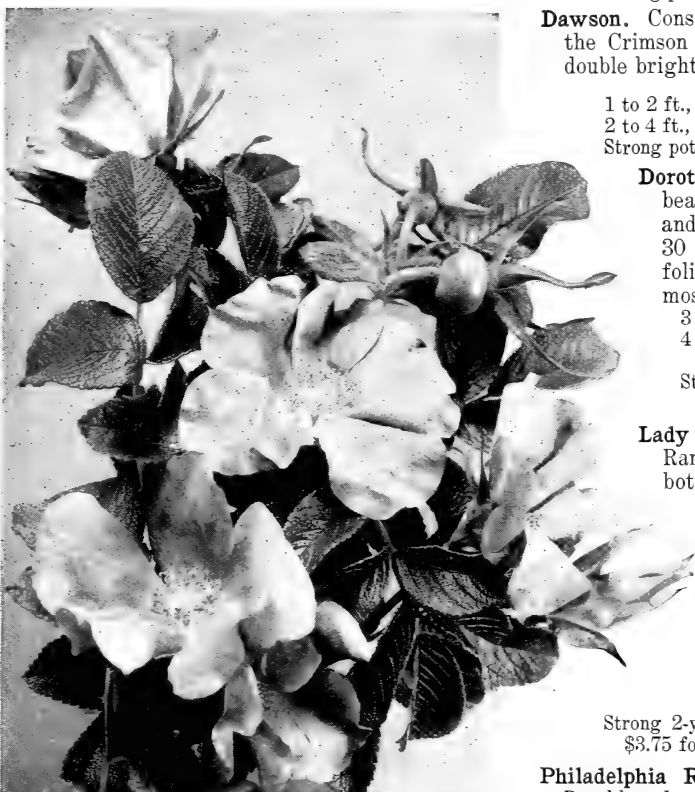
	Each	10	100
1 to 2 ft., 1-yr.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
2½ to 4 ft., 3-yr.	35	2 50	
2-yr. potted plants	40	3 75	

South Orange Perfection. Clusters of small double flowers pink in the bud, changing to white as they open.

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 ft., 1-yr.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
2 to 3 ft., 2- and 3-yr. . . .	25	2 00	
2-yr. potted plants	40	3 75	

Universal Favorite. Vigorous variety with a profusion of immense double flowers of beautiful rose-color.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft., 1-yr.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
3 to 5 ft., 3-yr.	35	2 50	
2-yr. potted plants	40	3 75	



Rosa rugosa, a splendid bush Rose, for colony or group planting. All summer the single flowers shine from a setting of beautiful dark green leaves and later give place to bright red seed-vessels that look like tiny tomatoes. See prices on pages 62.

MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

Wichuraiana. MEMORIAL ROSE. Beautiful small, glossy evergreen foliage. A grand trailer over all sorts of places. Fragrant, single waxy white flowers are borne profusely in June.

	Each	10	100
3 to 5 ft., 1-yr.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
4 to 6 ft., 3-yr.	35	2 50	20 00

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

Baltimore Belle. Blush flowers in immense clusters.

Potted plants 40c. each, \$3.75 for 10

Crimson Rambler. Well known and popular. A strong, rapid-grower that produces exceedingly large and brilliant clusters of small double crimson flowers in great profusion. There is nothing finer for trailing over verandas, walls, pillars, etc.

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 ft., 1-yr.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
2 to 4 ft., 2- and 3-yr. . . .	35	2 50	18 00
3 to 6 ft., heavy, 4- and 5-yr. .	40	3 50	25 00
Strong plants, from 6-in. pots	50	4 00	35 00

Climbing Clothilde Soupert. Rich creamy white flowers, sometimes blush. A vigorous grower, blooming abundantly and persistently almost until frost.

	Each	10
Strong field-grown plants	\$0 35	\$2 00
Strong potted plants	40	3 75

Dawson. Considered by some to be as valuable as the Crimson Rambler. Large clusters of semi-double bright carmine flowers. Strong grower.

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 ft., 1-yr.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
2 to 4 ft., 3-yr.	35	2 50	18 00
Strong potted plants	40	3 75	35 00

Dorothy Perkins. A splendid sort with beautiful shell-pink flowers, full, large and double. The trusses often contain 30 or 40 individual flowers. Bright foliage that keeps fresh better than most kinds do.

	Each	10	100
3 to 5 ft., 2-yr.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
4 to 6 ft., 3-yr., strong	35	2 50	18 00
Strong potted plants	40	3 75	

Lady Gay. A seedling of the Crimson Rambler, which it closely resembles, both in habit and vigor of growth, but with flowers of a cherry-pink, fading to a soft tinted white.

Strong potted plants . . . 40 cts. each, \$3.75 for 10

Multiflora Japonica. See under Bush Roses.

Persian Yellow. Very showy bright yellow flowers of medium size.

Strong 2-yr. plants from 6-in. pots, 40 cts. each, \$3.75 for 10.

Philadelphia Rambler. Similar to the Crimson Rambler, deeper and brighter in color.

	Each	10
Strong field-grown plants	\$0 35	\$2 50
Strong potted plants	50	4 00

MOON'S TREES

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES, continued

Royal Cluster. Double white, medium size, prolific bloomer.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft., 2-yr.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
Strong 2-yr. plants from 5-in. pots	40	3 75	

Trier. A new white Rambler.

Potted plants	40 cts. each,	\$3.75 for 10
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White Rambler. Perfectly hardy, strong vigorous grower, with white flowers.

	Each	10	100
3 to 5 ft., 4-yr.	\$0 35	\$2 50	
Strong 2-yr. plants from 5-in. pots	40	3 75	

Yellow Rambler. Large clusters of good-sized, deep yellow flowers, fading to a creamy white as the flower matures.

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 ft., 2-yr.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
3 to 5 ft., 3-yr., strong	35	2 50	18 00
Strong 2-yr. plants from 6-in. pots	40	3 75	

Queen Alexandra. A new sort that resembles the well-known Crimson Rambler, but is lighter in color.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft., 2-yr.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
Strong potted plants	40	3 75	

BUSH ROSES

These varieties are very desirable in connection with shrubbery plantings, as well as in groups by themselves.

Canina. DOG ROSE. This is a half-climbing single pink Rose, that is splendid for massing and for wild effects.

2 to 3 ft., 3-yr.	35 cts. each,	\$2.50 for 10
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Lucida. Single, bright pink flowers in June. Attractive red branches and plump red fruits in winter.

1 to 2 ft., 1- and 2-yr., 20 cts. each,	\$1.50 for 10,	\$12 per 100.
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Multiflora. Covered in June with very fragrant clusters of small semi-double flowers. Valuable in shrubbery borders and to produce a wild effect.

1 to 2 ft., 1-yr.	15c. ea.,	\$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100
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Rosa rugosa. JAPANESE ROSE. A splendid bush or shrub with an attractive appearance almost all the year. The foliage alone would make it a valuable lawn plant, even if it did not have other desirable qualities, because the rich, dark green wrinkled leaves are handsome even until late in the fall. In May pretty single pink or white flowers are dotted among the beautiful leaves. After the first burst of bloom has passed an intermittent display is kept up until frost. Meanwhile the first-born flowers have ripened into tiny tomato-like seed-vessels of gorgeous scarlet color. This Rose grows very easily and is a magnificent thing to mass in shrubbery borders or to plant in beds by itself, or for use in almost any kind of landscape planting. See illustration of this flower on page 61.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	3 50	30 00

Setigera. PRAIRIE ROSE. Single deep rose-colored flowers. A splendid sort for natural planting. It blooms lavishly in June.

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 ft., 1-yr.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
2 to 3 ft., 2-yr.	25	2 00	15 00



A wall is effectually hidden by this shrubbery planting. In such a border there are some flowers during every open month of the year and beautiful foliage effects that are almost as pleasing as the flowers. Shrubby borders give the owner a greater showing in less time and for less money than any other kind of a planting does. Our large shrubbery will produce similar effects the very first season.

Many of the Hardy Roses are beautiful subjects to plant in shrubbery borders. Every one arranging such a border should include them, especially the grand Japanese Rose, Rugosa



Wistaria. There is little difference in the flowers of the various sorts excepting in color. See page 66

Ornamental Vines

Climbing Vines are as necessary to the comfort and beauty of a home as the trees and shrubs we plant about it. They mature quickly and tone down the stiff, bold angles of new buildings, and give shade and flowers over porches and trellises. They are cheerful and cooling in climbing over bowers and summer-houses, and wild and natural in running over trees and stumps. In shaded places and beneath old trees where grass will not grow, they are often used as a ground cover. On steep slopes and banks they prevent erosion. They ramble over unsightly, neglected places and make them beautiful with fragrant and brilliant flowers. Vines are strong, robust growers that require little attention other than to occasionally train them.

ACTINIDIA arguta. A vigorous, rapid-growing Japanese vine, with glossy leathery leaves and greenish white flowers, succeeded by greenish yellow fruits. Fine for covering arbors, trellises, walls, and to produce wild effects.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft., 1-yr.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft., 2-yr., heavy . . .	35	3 00	
2 to 3 ft., from 5- to 6-in. pots	50	4 00	

A. polygama. In most respects it is similar to the above. It has very fragrant, creamy white flowers and handsome foliage. It is a strong, rapid grower and desirable plant. Remarkably free from insect enemies, and excellent for trellises, low buildings, fences and the like.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 3 ft., 1-yr.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft., 2-yr.	35	3 00	20 00
2 to 3 ft., from 6-in. pots	50	4 00	

AKEBIA quinata. It is a hardy, quick-growing vine that is graceful and handsome. Has small, five-lobed half-evergreen leaves and fragrant, purplish brown or chocolate-colored flowers.

Akebia quinata, continued

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft., 1-yr.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
1½ to 3 ft., 2-yr.	25	2 00	15 00
2 to 3 ft., from 6-in. pots	50	4 00	35 00

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia. VIRGINIA CREEPER.

A hardy native vine of strong, rapid growth. The large handsome leaves are deeply cut into five lobes, hence the name "Five Finger" is often given to it. In autumn, the foliage turns a beautiful rich crimson. An excellent vine for arbors, fences, trellises, walls and for running up trees and over stumps.

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 ft., 1-yr.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
3 to 4 ft., 2-yr.	25	2 00	15 00
2 to 3 ft., from 5-in. pots	50	4 00	
3 to 5 ft., from 6-in. pots	75	5 00	

var. muralis. Resembles *A. quinquefolia*, var. *Engelmanni*, but is more slender and shorter jointed, with smaller leaves that are whitened beneath.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft., 1-yr.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
1½ to 3 ft., 2- and 3-yr.	25	2 00	15 00
3 to 5 ft., heavy, from 6-in. pots	75	5 00	

MOON'S TREES

Ampelopsis quinquefolia, var. Engelmanni. Practically identical with *A. quinquefolia*. It clings a little more tenaciously to a support, and grows a little more strongly.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft., 1-yr.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
3 to 4 ft., 2-yr.	25	2 00	15 00
2 to 3 ft., from 5-in. pots	50	4 00	
3 to 5 ft., heavy, from 6-in. pots	75	5 00	

A. tricolor; syn., heterophylla elegans. Leaves resemble in shape those of grapes and are curiously spotted with tints of pink, white and green.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft., 1-yr.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
1½ to 3 ft., heavy, 3-yr.	25	2 00	15 00

A. Veitchii; syn., tricuspidata. JAPANESE or BOSTON IVY. The tendrils hold tenaciously to any support and the roots find nourishment in the poorest soils. It is a quite hardy, rapid grower. The leaves are strung thickly and overlap one another in a mat of fresh shining green that turns a brilliant red in autumn. It is the most popular Ivy for covering buildings and walls, and grows well in the smoky atmosphere of cities.

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 ft., 1-yr.	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
2½ to 4 ft., from 4-in. pots	35	2 50	20 00

ARISTOLOCHIA Sipho. DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. A strong, hardy-growing, tropical-looking vine with handsome light green leaves 8 to 12 inches across. It will give a quick dense shade, and is much used on arbors and trellises. The corolla of the brown flowers is shaped like the bowl of a pipe.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft., from 5-in. pots.	\$0 60	\$5 00	\$45 00
4 to 6 ft., heavy, from 6-in. pots	1 00	7 50	70 00

BIGNONIA. TRUMPET VINE. These are familiar, strong-growing vines, with deep, rich green foliage and large trumpet-shaped flowers in early summer. They are very desirable for covering summer-houses, training over arbors and to climb over trees, rocks and rustic bridges. Big-

Bignonia, continued

nonias will grow in almost any soil and are hardy, except in the coldest climates.

B. grandiflora. TRUMPET VINE. July. The orange-red flowers are larger and earlier than *B. radicans*, and it is a more bushy grower.

	Each	10	100
1-yr. roots	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3- and 4-yr., strong roots	50	4 00	
2 to 3 ft., from 5-in. pots	50	4 00	

B. radicans. SCARLET TRUMPET VINE. July to September. Our native species, with deep scarlet flowers. It is a familiar old-fashioned vine that clings tenaciously and grows rapidly to tall heights.

	Each	10	100
1-yr. roots	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$10 00
3- and 4-yr., heavy	25	2 00	15 00
3- to 5-ft., heavy, from 6-in. pots	75	5 00	

CELASTRUS articulatus. JAPANESE BITTERSWEET.

2 to 4 ft., 3-yr. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

C. scandens. BITTERSWEET. A native vine that is especially ornamental in fall and winter, with brilliant orange and scarlet fruits.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft., 3- and 4-yr.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
3 to 5 ft., from 6-in. pots	75	5 00	

CLEMATIS

Familiar vines that flower profusely and are in demand for covering porches, trellises and arbors, and to climb over posts and fences. From a long list of varieties we have selected the following as the most desirable.

Clematis paniculata. It is a strong, luxuriant grower, with light green foliage that is handsome in itself. At the close of August innumerable star-like flowers cover the vine in a sheet of fragrant white. We recommend it for planting anywhere around the house and for covering posts, fences, walls and stumps. We have some splendid specimens at Glenwood. See the one illustrated.

	Each	10	100
Very strong 2-yr. plants	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
Strong plants from 4-in. pots.	35	3 00	25 00

CLEMATIS HYBRIDS

Extra-strong plants, from 4-in. pots, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100

Duchess of Edinburgh. Pure white, double flowers.

Fairy Queen. Lavender.

Gem. Sky-blue.

Gypsy Queen. Rich purple.

Henryi. Large, creamy white and handsome.



Clematis Paniculata at Glenwood. About the best late summer- or autumn-flowering vine

MOON'S TREES

CLEMATIS HYBRIDS, continued

Jackmani. Next to *C. paniculata*, this is the most popular variety, with rich royal-purple flowers 2 inches across, borne abundantly in June and occasionally afterwards.

Lilacina floribunda. Satin-purple.

Miss Bateman. White, with dark anthers.

Mme. Baron Veillard. Rose.

Mme. Edouard Andre. Deep, rich crimson, large flowers.

Mme. Van Houtte. Pure white; fine.

M. Koster. Light red.

President. Bright blue.

Standishii. Early; blue.

Ville de Lyon. Bright red.

DOLICHOS Japonica. JAPANESE KUDZU VINE. An extremely rapid-growing vine that has been known to make 40 to 60 feet of growth a year. It is an especially desirable thing for quick effects and useful for hiding unsightly objects. The leaves are large and handsome.

Good roots 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10

EUONYMUS radicans. CREEPING EUONYMUS. An evergreen species with small glossy leaves. Grows slowly to a height of 20 or 30 feet. Clings tenaciously to walls or rocks, for which it makes a splendid cover. Easily kept under control and on this account suited for low walls.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 in., 1-yr.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
1 to 1½ ft., 2-yr.	25	2 00	15 00

var. variegata. Differs from the above in that it has pretty creamy white markings on the leaves that make it valuable for contrasts.

	Each	10	100
6 to 10 in., 1-yr.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
1 to 1½ ft., 2-yr.	25	2 00	15 00
2 to 3 ft., 3-yr.	35	2 50	20 00

HEDERA Helix. ENGLISH IVY. A familiar evergreen vine, with thick dark green foliage. It grows in almost any soil and is fond of shady places. The young and immature wood sometimes winter-kills in localities north of New York, but it is not so much the cold as the bright late winter suns that kill it. Much used to cover buildings, rocks, trunks of trees, trellis work, graves, and as an evergreen carpet beneath trees in places where grass will not grow.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft., 2-yr., field-grown .	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
3 to 4 ft., 3-yr., field-grown .	25	2 00	15 00
3 to 4 ft., from 4-in. pots .	35	2 50	20 00
4 ft., heavy, 5- and 6-in. pots	50	4 00	30 00

IPOMCEA pandurata. HARDY MOONFLOWER. May and September. Satiny white flowers, blotched with purple. Grows rapidly. 10 cts. each.

LONICERA · Honeysuckle

Favorite vines with flowers of delicious fragrance. Strong, rapid growers in any soil or location. They are well adapted for all trelliswork,

MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

for climbing over arbors and verandas, for training to posts and along fences. They are beautiful when allowed to ramble over trees and bushes in wild and natural ways. The vines take root where they touch the ground, and this habit suits them for creeping over dumps and unsightly places, as well as for retaining soil on slopes and banks. They withstand shade and make a ground cover in places where grass will not grow.

Lonicera Belgica. MONTHLY FRAGRANT HONEYSUCKLE. Red flowers.

1½ to 3 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10

L. caprifolium, var. pallida. White flowers, appearing early.

1 to 1½ ft., 1-yr. . 25c. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100

L. flava. YELLOW HONEYSUCKLE.	Each	10	100
1½ to 3 ft., 1-yr.	\$0 20	\$1 50	
3 to 5 ft., 2- and 3-yr.	25	2 00	

L. Japonica, var. brachypoda. EVERGREEN HONEYSUCKLE. This variety is very similar in appearance to the well-known Hall's Honeysuckle. The leaves remain green well into the winter. It is a strong grower and desirable sort with yellow flowers.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 3 ft., 1-yr.	\$0 15	\$1 00	\$8 00
3 to 5 ft., 2-yr.	25	1 50	10 00
3 to 4 ft., heavy, from 6-in. pots	40	3 50	25 00

var. aurea reticulata. GOLDEN HONEYSUCKLE. The leaves, netted with golden yellow, are beautiful in themselves and are valuable for color contrasts with other kinds. It is a good hardy grower, with fragrant cream-colored flowers.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 3 ft., 1-yr.	\$0 15	\$1 00	\$8 00
3 to 4 ft., 3-yr.	25	1 50	10 00
3 to 4 ft., heavy, from 6-in. pots	40	3 50	25 00



Hall's Honeysuckle, *Lonicera Halliana*. See page 66

MOON'S TREES

Loniceræ Heckrottii. Persistent bloomer. Red flowers, with yellow throat.

3 to 4 ft., 2- and 3-yr. . . . 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10

L. Japonica, var. Chinensis. The leaves are reddish green, often with purplish veins beneath. In winter the foliage turns to a beautiful bronzy hue and lasts well on toward spring. The profusion of buds are tinted with pink and open into very fragrant white and pink flowers. This is one of the best varieties for every purpose.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 3 ft., 1-yr.	\$0 15	\$1 00	\$8 00
3 to 5 ft., 2- and 3-yr. . . .	25	1 50	10 00
3 to 4 ft., heavy, from 6-in. pots	40	3 50	25 00

var. Halliana. HALL'S HONEYSUCKLE. The most popular variety. Glossy light green leaves; strong, vigorous, half-evergreen habit and a wealth of white and buff fragrant flowers, succeeded by occasional bloom until frost.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 3 ft., 1-yr.	\$0 15	\$1 00	\$8 00
3 to 5 ft., heavy, 2-yr. . . .	25	1 50	10 00
2 to 3 ft., from 5-in. pots . .	35	3 00	20 00
3 to 5 ft., heavy, from 6-in. pots	40	3 50	25 00

L. Hendersonii. Yellow trumpet-shaped flowers.

1½ to 3 ft., 1-yr. . 25c. ea., \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100

L. sempervirens, var. fuchsoides; syn., L. punicea. SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE. Differs widely from the Japanese forms and is brilliant in bloom with its clusters of tubular scarlet flowers that continue all summer. Bluish green leaves. A very pretty and desirable sort.

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 ft., 1-yr.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
2 to 4 ft., 2- and 3-yr. . . .	25	2 00	15 00
3 to 4 ft., heavy, from 6-in. pots	40	3 50	

L. Sullivanti. Attractive foliage; yellow flowers and scarlet berries.

1½ to 3 ft. 20c. each, \$1.50 for 10

LYCIUM Chinense. MATRIMONY VINE. A hardy plant that serves as a vine or shrub. Slender drooping branches, bears pink and purple flowers from June until September and are succeeded in winter by scarlet and orange fruits. Grows anywhere and is on this account a good plant to withstand abuse and neglect.

	Each	10	100
2 to 4 ft., 1-yr.	\$0 15	\$1 00	\$8 00
3 to 6 ft., heavy, 2- and 3-yr. .	20	1 50	12 00
3 to 4 ft., heavy, from pots. .	40	3 50	

PASSIFLORA. Constance Elliott. PASSION FLOWER. Pure white. Requires protection in the winter.

Strong potted plants 15 cts. each

PERIPLOCA Græca. SILK VINE. Dark green, silky leaves. Small purple flowers in July.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft., 1-yr.	\$0 15	\$1 00	\$8 00
1½ to 3 ft., 2-yr.	25	2 00	15 00
2 to 3 ft., heavy, from 6-in. pots	40	3 50	

ROSES. The Crimson, White and Yellow Rambler Roses, as well as the Dawson, Multiflora, Prairie Queen and Setigera varieties, are splendid climbers and no vines are more beautiful than these, as they climb and ramble over any support given them. Particularly valuable for covering old walls, or for hiding unsightly places in the garden. (See page 61.)

SCHIZOPHRAGMA hydrangeoides. CLIMBING HYDRANGEA.

1½ to 2 ft. 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10

VINCA minor. PERIWINKLE. A familiar evergreen creeper that bears blue flowers in early spring and is common as a carpet in shady places or on rockeries and graves.

10 to 15 in., 1-yr., 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

VITIS cordifolia. FROST, or WINTER GRAPE. Small black Grapes. Valued for natural effects, running over trees, etc.

2 to 3 ft., 3-yr. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10

V. Labrusca. FOX GRAPE. A rapid-growing strong native vine, with large purplish black fruits. Very ornamental; especially suited for climbing over thickets and trees.

2 to 3 ft., 3-yr. . 25c. each, \$2.00 for 10, \$15 per 100

WISTARIA. Strong-growing vines that wrap themselves tightly about any support and are valued most for covering bowers, porches and training over tree trunks. In May they bear abundant, dense, drooping clusters of pea-shaped flowers similar in shape to those of a sweet pea, and occasionally a lighter crop follows in August. (See illustration, page 63.)

W. Chinensis. CHINESE WISTARIA. The common variety, which flowers so profusely in May. Flowers pale blue, fragrant. It withstands the smoke of cities; grows anywhere.

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 ft., 2-yr.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
2 to 3 ft., heavy, 3- and 4-yr. .	50	4 00	35 00
3 ft., heavy, from 6-in pots. .	60	5 00	

var. alba. A beautiful white-flowering form of our common Wistaria, that possesses the strong-growing, hardy qualities of its parent.

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 ft., 1-yr.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft., 4- and 5-yr. . . .	50	4 00	35 00
5 to 8 ft., large specimens. .			

\$1.50 to 4 00
3 ft., from pots 60 5 00

W. frutescens. AMERICAN WISTARIA. Lilac-purple flowers, later than the other kinds.

2 to 3 ft., 2-yr. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

var. magnifica. Flowers fragrant, larger and more dense than the above, over which it is a great improvement.

3 to 4 ft., 3- and 4-yr., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

W. multijuga. LOOSE-CLUSTER WISTARIA. Panicles of deep purple bloom often 3 ft. long. One of the most artistic of the group.

1 to 1½ ft., 1-yr., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100



Hedge of Golden Retinospora at Glenwood

Hedge Plants

The value of hedges in ornamental planting is realized. The beauty of living plants is greatly to be preferred to the stiff and measured lines of fences. Annual trimmings and occasional weeding and cultivation are all the care that established hedges require, and with age they increase in density and beauty, instead of rotting away with time. Evergreen hedges, fresh and green at all seasons, retain their beauty and serve the purpose for which they are intended, even in winter. They should be trimmed either in May or August and may be kept at any desired height. They increase in density and branch out at the ground, making a thick, almost impenetrable wall. As screens to unsightly objects and as windbreaks for exposed places, there is nothing better. Deciduous hedges grow more rapidly and are less expensive. They require the same care, and should usually be trimmed in winter. The flowering hedges are most showy with their long lines of bloom, and the thorny plants serve best for defensive purposes.

Below we attempt to classify the uses for which hedges are generally put, and give each classification a number, then, in the list of hedging plants that follows, the different varieties are preceded by numerals that indicate the classification that they may be suitably used in. For instance, all varieties preceded by the numeral 1 are good plants for ordinary hedges. Some varieties are useful under several classifications.

- 1, ORDINARY HEDGES, such as property boundaries. Usually of medium height and dense, thick habit.
- 2, DEFENSIVE HEDGES. Used as fences to keep trespassers off and to turn stock. Plants with thorns usually preferred.
- 3, SCREENS. Used to hide objectionable objects, clothes-yards, kitchen doors, etc.
- 4, WINDBREAKS. Used to shelter vegetable-gardens and shut out the wind from other places. Evergreens almost always used for these purposes.
- 5, FLOWERING HEDGES. Almost all the flowering shrubs are suited for this purpose; we name only the best.
- 6, EDGING. Low hedges to edge walks with, to border cemetery lots and similar places.

MOON'S TREES

EVERGREEN HEDGE PLANTS

- 5,6 *Azalea amœna*, page 16.
- 1,6 *Buxus rotundifolia* (Round-leaved Japanese Box), page 17.
- 1,6 *Buxus sempervirens* (common Tree Box), page 17.
- 6 *Buxus suffruticosa* (Dwarf Box Bush), page 17.
- 1 *Euonymus Japonica*, page 18.
- 6 *Ilex crenata* (Japanese Holly), page 18.
- 1,3,4 *Picea excelsa* (Norway Spruce), page 7.
- 4 *Pinus Austriaca* (Austrian Pine), page 8.
- 4 *Pinus Strobus* (White Pine), page 9.
- 4 *Pinus sylvestris* (Scotch Pine), page 9.
- 1,3 *Retinospora plumosa* (Green Retinospora), page 11.
- 1,3 *Retinospora plumosa*, var. *aurea* (Golden Retinospora), page 11.
- 1,3 *Retinospora squarrosa*, var. *Veitchii* (Silver Retinospora), page 11.
- 1,3,4 *Thuja occidentalis* (American Arborvitæ), page 13.
- 1,6 *Thuja compacta* (Compact Arborvitæ), page 13.
- 6 *Thuja globosa* (Globe Arborvitæ), page 14.
- 1,3,4 *Tsuga Canadensis* (Hemlock Spruce), page 15.

DECIDUOUS HEDGE PLANTS

- 1,2 *Berberis Thunbergii* (Japanese Barberry), p. 40.
- 1,2 *Berberis vulgaris* (Common Barberry), page 40.
- 1,2 *Carpinus Americana* (American Hornbeam), p. 25.
- 1,2 *Carpinus Betula* (European Hornbeam), page 25.
- 2 *Cratægus coccinea* (Scarlet Thorn), page 42.
- 2 *Cratægus cordata* (Washington Thorn), page 42.
- 2,5 *Cratægus Oxyacantha* (English Hawthorn), p. 43.
- 2 *Cratægus Crus-Galli* (Cockspur Thorn), page 43.
- 1,2,5 *Cydonia Japonica* (Japanese Quince), page 43.
- 3,5 *Deutzia*, in variety, page 43.
- 1,2,3,4 *Fagus sylvatica* (European Beech), page 27.
- 1,3,5 *Hibiscus* (*Althea*), in variety, page 46.
- 5 *Hydrangea paniculata*, var. *grandiflora*, p. 47.
- 1,3 *Ligustrum Ibota*, page 49.
- 1 *Ligustrum Ibota*, var. *Regelianum*, page 49.
- 1,2,3,6 *Ligustrum ovalifolium* (California Privet), p. 49.
- 2 *Rhamnus catharticus* (Buckthorn), page 52.
- 5 *Rosa rugosa* (Japanese Rose), page 62.
- 5 *Spiraea*, in variety, page 53.
- 3,5 *Syringa* (Lilac), in variety, page 55.
- 5 *Viburnum plicatum* (Japan Snowball), page 58.

Ornamental Reeds and Grasses

There are few things more effective in landscape work than this class of plants. They are strong, rapid growers in almost any soil. During the close of summer they come into bloom and are most showy and ornamental with their large flower-plumes. The Arundos are straight and erect, the Grasses slender and graceful. Both are excellent for bedding; each is equally well suited for mixed plantings of any kind. They annually increase in beauty and give so much satisfaction that we do not hesitate recommending them for more extensive use.

ARUNDO Donax. GREAT REED. A tall, bamboo-like plant, with long, green, narrow leaves, well suited for planting along water edges and for borders and the lawn. It also looks well in shrubby plantings. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Arundo Donax, var. *variegata*. A beautiful variegated form; it is valued almost anywhere; has creamy white and green leaves. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

BAMBUSA. BAMBOO. These odd and interesting plants from the semi-tropics have been found hardy here and are decorative in many places. A slight winter protection is desirable, but not entirely necessary. \$1 each.

ERIANTHUS Ravennæ. PLUME GRASS, or HARDY PAMPAS. Grows 9 to 12 feet high. Sends up a great lot of silvery flower-plumes. Very similar to the Pampas Grass. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

EULALIA gracillima univittata. JAPAN RUSH. A beautiful, tall, swaying grass, with narrow green leaves and a conspicuous silvery white midrib. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100; strong clumps, 25c. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

E. Japonica variegata. The long, narrow leaves are striped with a band of white. A graceful and beautiful plant. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

E. Japonica, var. *Zebrina*. Similar to the above, save that stripes of yellow run across the leaves. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

GYNERIUM argenteum. PAMPAS GRASS. Grows 8 to 10 feet high in a season and is most ornamental with its long silvery plumes; needs slight protection, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.



Eulalia Japonica, var. *Zebrina*. A beautiful Pampas Grass for summer and autumn effects



A border of perennials in which there is an uninterrupted succession of bloom from spring until late fall. Our plants will give like results the second season

Hardy Perennial Plants

It is no wonder that these grand **Old-fashioned Hardy Garden Flowers** continue to increase in popularity, because there is not a time during the whole flower season in which some hardy perennial is not in bloom; and when the wooded shrubs are almost bare of flowers in July and August, these little plants may be depended upon to make a grand display. These perennials are not fastidious about the soil they have to grow in, though many of them, of course, have a preference. Year after year they reappear and flower abundantly, requiring scarcely any attention.

A planting of perennials affords a display of bloom from earliest spring until after frost comes in the fall and gives the owner flowers that may be cut at any time for house and table decorations. This class of flowers look well almost anywhere, but are especially suited for border plantings, either by themselves or in connection with shrubbery groupings; they are also effectively used when planted along garden walks, walls or fences, in rockeries and innumerable places that will suggest themselves. We have added a good many new varieties to our stock during the past year, and offer now a selection of what we believe to be the most generally desirable kinds. A number of other sorts, however, are carried in stock, so that persons wanting varieties not catalogued here will do well to write to us concerning them.

Except where otherwise noted, the price of these perennial plants is: 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100

ACHILLEA millefolium roseum. ROSY MILFOIL.

All summer and on into fall there are heads of rosy red flowers on stems about 18 inches high. The foliage is cut deeply.

A. Ptarmica fl. pl., "The Pearl." 2 feet. In July it is covered with a profusion of small pure white double flowers.

AGROSTEMMA Coronaria. MULLEIN PINK. Rough, silvery leaves. Bright crimson flowers in June and July on stems 2 to 3 feet long.

ALYSSUM saxatile, var. compactum. GOLDEN

TUFT. An excellent low-spreading plant for the rockery or border with flat heads of yellow flowers in May and June.

ANEMONE Japonica, var. alba. A splendid late-flowering perennial, 2 to 3 feet high.

var. Queen Charlotte. Large rose-like flowers of beautiful silvery pink color.

var. rosea superba. Free-flowering; rose-colored.

MOON'S TREES

ANTHEMIS tinctoria. HARDY MARGUERITE. A bushy plant about 18 inches high, with a continuous show through the summer of golden yellow, daisy-like flowers.

AQUILEGIA Californica hybrida. An assorted type of these popular Columbines.

A. Canadensis. Native Columbine. Bright red and yellow.

A. chrysanth. COLUMBINE. Growing to about 18 inches to 2 feet. From May to July, bright with fragrant golden yellow flowers.

var. alba. Creamy white flowers.

A. cœrulea. ROCKY MOUNTAIN COLUMBINE. A handsome form that grows about 18 inches high and is showy from May to July with blue flowers.

ARABIS alpina. ROCK CRESS. A very low spreading plant completely covered with pure white flowers in April and May.

ARMERIA formosa. Continues flowering from early spring to late fall. Low spreading habit; bright pink flowers.

ASTER Novæ-Angliæ. A showy autumn plant about 4 feet in height with bluish purple flowers. A good plant for sylvan and natural plantings.

BAPTISIA Australis. FALSE INDIGO. Spikes of dark blue flowers about 2 feet high in June and July. A splendid strong-growing plant with deeply cut foliage.



Boltonia asteroides. One of the showiest autumn-flowering perennials

BELLIS perennis. ENGLISH DAISY. An improved strain in which we have both white and pink flowers.

BOCCONIA cordata. During July and August this tall perennial (6 to 8 feet) is at its best, with large, loose terminal panicles of creamy white flowers. It is a splendid thing to use in shrubbery borders and in connection with smaller plants of any kind.

BOLTONIA asteroides. FALSE CHAMOMILE. A strong-growing plant, 3 to 5 feet high, that is covered during the summer and early autumn with hundreds of small white flowers. The Boltonias are the most showy herbaceous plants in their season. (See illustration.)

B. latisquama. The flower is a very pale pink; in other respects similar to the above.

CALLIRHOE involucrata. A low-growing carpet plant with large saucer-shaped flowers of rosy crimson color.

CAMPANULA carpatica. Compact tufts about 10 inches high. Flowers blue, lasting all summer.

C. persicifolia. Blue and white star-shaped flowers with deep calice, in clusters on spikes about 2 feet high at the first of June.

C. pyramidalis. CHIMNEY BELLFLOWER. The most conspicuous Campanula when weighted in September with 4- to 5-foot spikes of blue flowers.

C. rapunculoides. Graceful spikes 3 feet high, loaded in June and July with blue bell-shaped flowers.

C. trachelium. 3 feet. July and August. Deep purple.

CARYOPTERIS Mastacanthus. BLUE SPIREA, or VERBENA SHRUB. A shrubby plant valued for its wealth of blue flowers that come in September.

	Each	10	100
1-yr. plants	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
2-yr. plants	25	2 00	15 00

CASSIA Marilandica. A desirable shrubby looking plant 3 to 4 feet high, with panicles of bright yellow flowers in July and August.

CEPHALARIA alpina. Delicate sulphur-yellow flowers in July and August. A rare plant that frequently attains a height of 6 feet.

CERASTIUM tomentosum. The common name, "Snow-in-Summer," is descriptive of this little plant that is almost hidden beneath white flowers in June and July.

CHRYSANTHEMUM maximum, "Triumph." MOONPENNY DAISY. A strong grower, about 3 feet, with a profusion of large daisy-like flowers with white petals and yellow centers. From July to October.

var. King Edward VII. An elegant novelty, with abundant large, pure white, perfect-formed flowers.

C. hybridum. SHASTA DAISY. Large, white, daisy-like flowers; blooms continuously during summer and fall.

MOON'S TREES

HARDY POMPON CHRYSANTHEMUMS

We offer an assortment of hardy Pompon varieties. They flower profusely in October, and are not injured by early frosts, and, therefore, gay and beautiful after everything else in the garden has been killed. They are excellent for cut-flowers and bouquets. Sure bloomers and satisfactory growers that attain a height of about 3 feet. They should be included in all orders for plants of perennial character.

VARIETIES OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Danizula. Rosy pink.

Dundee. Maroon, shaded scarlet.

Gold Finch. Rich golden yellow, with tiny red stripes.

Gold Nugget. Golden, inner petals tinted with red.

Miss Julia. Bronze.

Queen of Bul. Violet-rose.

Sunset. Scarlet-bronze.

Tennyson. Pure yellow.

CLEMATIS Davidiana. A shrubby plant 2 to 3 feet high that blossoms during August and September. Deliciously fragrant, bell-shaped flowers of deep lavender-blue color.

COREOPSIS lanceolata. A splendid flower for cutting and showy in the garden with graceful habit and rich golden yellow blooms that comes the last of June and continues on to Autumn. Grows 2 feet high.

C. rosea. August and September. Small pink flowers. A low border and rockery plant.

DELPHINIUM Chinense. A hardy Larkspur 2 feet in height, with long flower-spikes of white and blue shades from July until September.

DIANTHUS barbatus. SWEET WILLIAM. A small plant flowering from May to July, and growing 12 to 18 inches high. It is well known. The plants we offer are of assorted colors.

D. plumarius. HARDY PINKS. These are old-time favorites that require little attention and flower bountifully each year. They are valued for edging, also in rockeries or wherever a low plant is needed. We offer assorted colors and distinct, single, scarlet, crimson and white varieties.

DICENTRA spectabilis; syn., DIELYTRA. BLEEDING HEART. Long graceful racemes of pink, heart-shaped flowers in May and June. An old-fashioned favorite that deserves its popularity.

25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100

DIGITALIS gloxiniaeflora. FOXGLOVE. A splendid strain of familiar old-fashioned plants, that grows 3 to 4 feet high and flowers in June.

ECHINOPS ritro. GLOBE THISTLE. Flowers deep metallic blue. 3 feet.

var. sphærocephalus. Pale blue, globe-shaped flowers.

ERYNGIUM amethystinum. SEA HOLLY. An excellent border plant with amethyst-blue flowers from July to September. 2 feet.

MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

EUPATORIUM ageratoides. WHITE SNAKEROOT. Dense flat heads of white flowers on stems 3 to 4 feet high from August to October.

E. purpureum. A tall rank-growing native with rosy purple flowers in August and September.

FUNKIA cœrulea. PLANTAIN LILY. Large handsome leaves; spikes of blue flowers in July and August. Valuable for individual, as well as collective planting.

F., Thos. Hogg. White variegated leaves.

F. undulata media picta. Green and white variegated foliage; purple flowers.

GAILLARDIA grandiflora. BLANKET-FLOWER. We offer no more desirable herbaceous plant than this one, which begins to flower in June and continues unremittingly until frost. It grows 2 to 3 feet in height and thrives almost anywhere. The center of the flower is a dark reddish brown, while the orange petals are differently marked with bands of scarlet-crimson and vermillion.

GYPSOPHILA acutifolia. Delicate panicles of white flowers in July.

G. paniculata. BABY'S BREATH. A favorite loose open plant 3 to 4 feet high that is laden in August and September with tiny pure white flowers that are especially delicate and suitable for bouquets, etc.

HELIANTHUS. HARDY SUNFLOWER. Strong growers; succeeding anywhere. Useful in connection with shrubby borders; in clumps by themselves as well as all herbaceous plantings. They grow 4 to 5 feet high and in August and September bear golden yellow flowers.

HELIOPSIS Pitcheriana. A continual bloomer from early summer until late in the season. Abundant, deep golden yellow flowers about 2 inches in diameter, borne on stems 3 to 4 feet high.

H. scabra major. ORANGE-FLOWER. A desirable herbaceous plant, which bears very large flowers of a beautiful deep golden yellow color. Begins to flower early in the season and continues the entire summer. Valued for cutting.

HELLEBORUS niger. CHRISTMAS ROSE. A tiny plant remarkable for the large flowers that it produces very early in the spring; sometimes even before the snow goes.

30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10

HEMEROCALLIS flava. YELLOW DAY LILY. A profusion of large, fragrant yellow lilies during August and September. Grows 3 feet high.

HESPERIS matronalis. SWEET ROCKET. Showy terminal spikes. Pink flowers in June and July. Shrubby habit. 3 to 4 feet.

HEUCHERA sanguinea. Grows but 1½ to 2 feet high and forms a compact tuft of foliage. Spikes loaded with bright coral-red flowers. July and August.



Japanese Iris. Almost as beautiful and rich as an orchid

HIBISCUS Moscheutos, var. Crimson Eye. A woody plant often 5 feet in height. It is fond of moist places, although it grows well in drier soils. In September it bears large, single flowers with crimson centers. It is a beautiful plant in bloom and especially suited for mixed borders.

HOLLYHOCKS. Hollyhocks are so well known that they do not require describing. Their value in perennial borders and for interspersing among shrubbery is realized. We offer the double fringed Allegheny Hollyhocks in assorted colors, also distinct double varieties in red, white, pink, maroon and salmon colors.

HYPERICUM Moserianum. GOLD FLOWER. June until frost. A low, creeping plant, with bright green leaves that make a pretty setting for the golden yellow flowers.

1-yr. plants . . 25c. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100

IRIS

Sometimes known as "Flags" and often spoken of as "Fleur de Lis." Popular herbaceous plants that come up year after year, and each season stronger and more floriferous than the previous. They grow in clumps and do well in almost any soil; are desirable in borders and shrubbery and are beautiful in beds and groups by themselves, and for planting along water edges. The flowers

IRIS, continued

embrace a variety of colors and innumerable tints of blue, yellow and white. Those of the German forms are not so delicately colored, nor are they so large as the flowers of the Japanese varieties. They bloom the latter part of May and are through flowering the last of June, when the Japanese Iris are brilliant with their wealth of flowers. Both are needed to give a continuous effect from May to July.

GERMAN IRIS (*Iris Germanica*)

- Adonis.** The earliest to flower; royal purple.
- Albino.** Pale lavender, tinged with purple.
- Britannica.** Blush.
- Chameleon.** Delicate blue.
- Charlotte Patty.** Golden yellow, lower petals lightly veined with blue.
- Chas. Dickens.** Upper petals light violet-blue, lower veined and tipped with bluish purple.
- Fairy Queen.** Upper petals white, lower veined with blue.
- Florentina alba.** White and fragrant.
- Garrick.** Upper petals light blue, lower violet-blue.
- General Grant.** Light chocolate color.
- Gigantea.** White, fringed with lilac.
- Herant.** Blue.
- Madame de Brabant.** Blue.
- Othello.** Upper petals bronze-yellow, lower purple.
- Pallida.** The darkest blue we have.

- Pauline.** Light blue, lower petals slightly darker.
- Pecatum.** White, fringed with lilac.
- Queen of Gypsies.** Upper petals chocolate-brown, lower ones bluish yellow.
- Violette.** Pale blue, lower petals tinted with purple.
- Virgin.** Coppery yellow, lower petals tinted with purple.
- William III.** Lavender.

Strong divisions of any of the above, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100; large undivided roots, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

If the selection is left to us, we have a larger number of varieties to choose from and can give a better assortment of colors. Divided roots of our selection, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100

JAPANESE IRIS (*Iris Kämpferi*)

- †**Artus.** Lilac.
- †**Corea.** Violet-purple.
- ††**Doshiska.** Bluish white, dark veined.
- ††**Emperor.** Purple.
- †**Gloriosa.** Reddish purple, yellow center.
- †**Kumoma-no-sora.** A silvery white double form, veined with blue.
- ††**Meiran.** White, striped with blue.
- ††**Sultana.** Blue petals, splashed with white and light center.



JAPANESE IRIS, continued

†Tokyo. Blue, white center.

†Yomo-no-umi. A splendid white variety.

†Denotes varieties of which we only have strong divided roots.

††Denotes varieties of which we have large undivided roots, as well as strong divisions.

Price of strong divided roots, 15c. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100; large undivided roots, 25c. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100

It is quite possible that early sales will break our assortment so purchasers will do well to name a second choice, or, if the selection is left to us, we have a number of other varieties to choose from and will supply strong divided roots at 12 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

IRIS Sibirica. Flowers in May and June on stems about 3 feet long. Bright lilac-blue flowers. Is useful for cutting.

var. alba. White, veined with lilac.

var. orientalis. Free-flowering, violet-blue.

LATHYRUS latifolius. EVERLASTING, or PERENNIAL PEA. Climbs to 8 or 10 feet in height, and produces clusters of large, rosy red, pea-shaped flowers the entire summer. Useful for cutting,

LAVANDULA vera. THE COMMON LAVENDER. With familiar aromatic foliage and fragrant blue flowers in July and August. 1½ feet.

LIATRIS. BLAZING STAR, or GAY-FEATHER. In September and October the plant is loaded with long spikes of rich, rosy purple flowers.

LINARIA cymbalaria. KENILWORTH IVY. A tender trailing plant suitable for rockeries and shaded places. It springs up year after year from seed.

LINUM perenne. FLAX. 1½ feet. Graceful foliage. Large, blue and white flowers through the entire season.

LOBELIA cardinalis. CARDINAL-FLOWER. From August to October. The bright scarlet flowers are among the most brilliant in the hardy border, growing 2 to 2½ feet high.

var. Queen Victoria. Dark bronzy foliage and brilliant scarlet flowers.

var. syphilitica. A strong grower with light blue flowers.

LYCHNIS Chalcedonica. LONDON PRIDE. An especially desirable perennial, with brilliant heads of orange-scarlet flowers from July to September. 3 feet high.

LYSIMACHIA nummularia. CREEPING JENNY. Valuable for planting under trees where grass will not grow.

LYTHRUM roseum superbum. ROSE LOOSE-STRIPE. Valued in all perennial borders and moist soils. Grows about 3 feet high, and from July to September it is bright with spikes of rose-colored flowers.

MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

MONARDA didyma splendens. BERGAMOT. Bright scarlet flowers on spikes 2 to 3 feet high during July and August.

var. fistulosa alba. WILD BERGAMOT. White flowers.

MYOSOTIS palustris. FORGET-ME-NOT. Low grower, bearing a profusion of small pale blue flowers all summer. A general favorite.

GENOTHERA. EVENING PRIMROSE. A showy border plant with different colored flowers that bloom all summer.

PAPAVER nudicaule. ICELAND POPPY. Cup-shaped flowers, on stems about a foot high, vary in color through different shades of white, yellow and red. The plant makes splendid little tufts of fern-like foliage upon the ground. June to Oct.

var. orientalis. Gorgeous red flowers in May. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

PENTSTEMON barbatus Torreyi. BEARD-TONGUE. Is a showy thing from June to August with spikes 3 to 6 feet high of brilliant scarlet color.

P. digitalis. A border and rockery plant, with spikes of long purple-white flowers in June and July. Grows 2 to 3 feet tall.

P. pubescens. Bright rosy purple. July and August. 1½ feet high.

PEONIES

These old-time favorites are being planted more than ever before. Their great flowers are perfectly formed and are often as fragrant and as delicately colored as a rose. They grow best in a rich, deep soil and sunny position, but will thrive in partially shaded places. They are admired in all herbaceous borders for planting among shrubbery, and are valued in beds or groups by themselves. Grow about 2 feet high, and flower in May and June. We list a carefully selected assortment of the best varieties, which include some of the newer and handsomer introductions; but in addition to the varieties here, we have many others that we shall cheerfully price upon application.

Several hundred large 4-year clumps of different varieties of Peonies at \$1 each and \$9 for 10, are of flowering age and will give quick results

Achille. Pale pink; profuse bloomer. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Alba plena. Light rose, center white. Fragrant. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

August Mielez. Rose, center yellow-rose. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Candidissima. Creamy white, center sulphur-yellow. 30 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Charlemagne. Free bloomer; creamy white, center lilac-pink. 20 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Chrysanthemiflora. Light pink, lemon-yellow center. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Decaisne. Claret. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

MOON'S TREES

PEONIES, continued

- De Lachie.** Purple. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
Duke of Wellington. White, with creamy center. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 4-yr. clumps, \$1.25 each.
Edulis superba. Almost clear rose. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
Faust. Delicate light pink. 25c. each, \$2 for 10.
Festiva. White, with carmine spots. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
Festiva alba. Creamy white, occasionally spotted with carmine. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.
Festiva maxima. The largest and finest white variety, with small scarlet flecks in the center of the flower. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.
Floral Treasure. Bright pink; very fragrant. 4-year clumps, \$1.25 each.
Fragrance. Pink. 4-year clumps, \$1 each.
General Bertrand. Rose, center salmon-rose. 25c. each, \$2 for 10.
Golden Harvest. The nearest approach to yellow. 4-year clumps, \$1 each.
Grandiflora rubra. Deep red. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 4-year clumps, \$1 each.
Humei alba. Guards flesh, tipped white, blush center. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.
Humei carnea. Clear rose. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.
Jeanne d'Arc. Rose, center sulphur-yellow. 25c. each, \$2 for 10.
La Tulipe. Flesh-pink, shaded to ivory-white. 4-year clumps, \$1.25 each.
L'Esperance. Sulphur-white. 4-year clumps, \$1.25.
Louis Van Houtte. Cherry-red, with lighter center. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
Madam Breon. Rose-pink, changing to yellow. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 4-yr. clumps, \$1 each.



Peonies in bloom. Never before have we had so good a stock of these splendid plants

- Madame Geissler.** Lilac-pink and white. 4-year clumps, \$1 each.
Madonna. Salmon-pink. 4-year clumps, \$1 each.
Magnifica. Pinkish white. 4-yr. clumps, \$1 each.
Mont Blanc. White guard petals, with creamy yellow center. 50 cts. each.
Ne Plus Ultra. Large, well-formed, clear flesh-pink. 4-year clumps, \$1 each.
Potsii. Deep rose; late-flowering. 4-year clumps, \$1 each.
Prolifera tricolor. Pinkish white, with darker center. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
Psyche. Bright rose; fine, full flower. 4-year clumps, \$1 each.
Pulcherriana. Rose, center salmon tinted. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
Queen Victoria. Late; white, creamy center. 4-year clumps, \$1 each.
Raphael. Large; garnet-red. 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.
Rosea Superba. Full rosy pink and extra large. 4-year clumps, \$1 each.
Rose de Armour. Well formed; fragrant; pink. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
Rubens. Dark crimson. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
Rubra Triumphans. Dark carmine, with conspicuous yellow stamens. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.
Solfatare. Fine, sulphur-yellow. 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.
Victoria tricolor. Fragrant; pink, rose and salmon mixed. 4-yr. clumps, \$1 each.
PEONIA OFFICINALIS. These are the old-fashioned favorites which come into bloom about ten days earlier than the other sorts. They are abundant and sure bloomers. We offer both red and white varieties. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

P. Mouton. JAPAN TREE PEONIES. These are dwarf shrubs that flower earlier than the herbaceous Peonies. The flowers are large and beautiful. We offer assorted colors. \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

P. tenuifolia. The earliest Peonies to bloom. Rich crimson, single flowers in abundance. Grows about 1½ feet high, and has dark, deeply cut, odd foliage. 50c. ea., \$4 for 10.
var. flora plena. Differs from the above in having double flowers. 50c. ea., \$4 for 10.

PHLOX

Familiar plants in old dooryards, and valuable in all hardy borders. They grow in any soil, and range in height from 1 to 4 feet, and flower continuously from June until October. The flowers are borne in clusters at the top of each shoot. There is a wide range of colors among them, and we offer an assortment of the most desirable shades.

Strong 2-year, field-grown plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100

Adonis. Deep pink, individual flowers small; similar to Aurora Borealis.

Andreas Hoffer. Reputed to be the most hardy Phlox. Pure white; early.

Athis. Deep pink. Flower-heads not as good as some other.

GLENWOOD NURSERIES



PHLOX, continued

- Aurora Borealis.** Orange-red; good flower-head.
B. Compte. Dark crimson, almost purple. Desirable sort.
Crepuscle. Pale lavender, with light halo in center. Splendidly formed heads, individual flower large.
Cross of Honor. White, rosy lilac center.
Eclairer. Crimson. Lighter than B. Compte; very showy.
Edmund Rostand. Deep rose, with white center.
Faust. White, with pink center similar to Richard Wallace.
General Brent. White, with pale lavender eye.
Jeanne d'Arc. Pure white. Late flowering.
J. H. Slocum. Dark red, similar to Aurora Borealis.
Lothair. Salmon-red, crimson. Desirable sort.
Mrs. Jenkins. Large, pure white. Medium early.
Ornament. Dwarf grower; pale pink, with a crimson eye.
Peachblow. Blush.
Professor Schlieman. Salmon-rose, carmine eye.
Purity. White. Almost identical with Mrs. Jenkins.
Rendatler. Magenta.
Richard Wallace. White, with pink center. Familiar old-fashioned kind.
The Pearl. Pure white, splendid heads. A tall grower and desirable sort.
Von Goethe. Salmon-rose.
Phlox subulata. MOSS, or MOUNTAIN PINK. A low-growing, half-creeping evergreen, that is buried in very early spring beneath a multitude of little flowers. It is a splendid thing for a ground cover in barren places, for rockeries, graves and bedding. We offer both white and pink varieties.
PHYSOSTEGIA Virginica. A splendid summer-flowering perennial with long spikes of showy soft pink flowers, highly valued for bouquets. 4 ft.
var. denticulata. Flower spikes more loosely covered with bloom than the above. 2 to 3 ft.
PLATYCODON grandiflora. BALLOON-FLOWER, or CHINESE BELLFLOWER. Resembles the campanula in appearance and blooms continuously from June until October. Grows about 2 feet high. The flowers are 1 to 1½ inches across. Usually a deep blue, sometimes white

Platycodon Japonica flore pleno. The flowers of this variety are large and double, with inner petals alternating with the outer ones. Otherwise same as the preceding.

POLYGONUM compactum. A mass of white flowers in August and September. Foliage attractive. 1½ to 2 ft.

PRIMULA elatior. OXLIP. Low-growing, free-flowering, with yellow blossoms in early spring.

P. veris. ENGLISH COWSLIP. A favorite, low-growing plant, whose flowers include a wide range of colors. We offer a fine strain.

PYRETHRUM hybridum. June. Flowers resemble asters and vary in color from white to shades of pink, red and purple. Feathery foliage. 3 ft.

P. uliginosum. GIANT DAISY. Large white daisy-like flowers from July to September. 4 to 5 feet.

RUDBECKIA. GOLDEN GLOW. From July to September the tall, swaying stems are aglow with golden yellow dahlia-like flowers. Strong, robust grower. 5 to 6 ft.

R. Newmani. July to October. Fine for cutting. Orange-yellow flowers. 3 feet.

SAPONARIA caucasica flora pleno. BOUNCING BET. White flowers all summer and fall.

SEDUM spectabile. BRILLIANT STONECROP. A stout, heavy-looking plant with broad, oval, light green leaves. Grows about 18 inches high and bears handsome heads of rose-colored flowers in late summer and early fall.

STOKESIA cyanea. Familiarly known as the Cornflower Aster. Grows 18 to 24 inches high, and from July until October it bears large double flowers often 4 to 5 inches across. They are lavender-blue in color and very pretty.

SYMPHYANDRA Hoffmanni. Drooping campanula-like white flowers in July and August. 2 ft.

TUNICA saxifraga. A low border or rockery plant, that bears light pink flowers all summer.

VERONICA Hectorii. Spikes of blue flowers.

var. spicata. SPEEDWELL. Grows 1½ feet and produces in July and August long spikes of bright blue flowers.

Hardy Fruits

APPLES

5 to 7 feet, selected, 35c. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100

EARLY APPLES

Fourth of July. Medium size. White, yellow and red striped; flesh white.

Red Astrachan. Very early; crimson, streaked with yellow; juicy.

Williams Early Red (Williams Favorite). Large, oblong, red, rich and excellent. A good bearer.

Yellow Transparent. Pale yellow when ripe; flesh tender, juicy and good.

MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

AUTUMN APPLES

Fameuse (Snow Apple). Deep crimson; flesh snowy white.

Fall Pippin. Large; yellow; rich and delicious. Good bearer.

Gravenstein. Large; yellow, striped with red. Among the best.

Oldenburg (Duchess of Oldenburg). Streaked with red and yellow; tender and juicy. Good for cooking.

Wealthy. White, yellow and red stripe; flesh white.

WINTER APPLES

American Golden Russet (Sheepnose). High-flavored and spicy. Profuse bearer and good keeper.

MOON'S TREES

WINTER APPLES, continued

- Baldwin.** Large, deep red; productive and desirable.
Bellefleur. Large, yellow, with red cheek; juicy and splendid for eating.
Ben Davis (New York Pippin). Bright red and juicy. Valued for commercial purposes.
Dominie (Wells of Ohio). Red and yellow striped. A good bearer.
Jonathan. Yellow and red striped; flesh white.
King of Tompkins County. Large, red; productive and good for cooking or eating.
Longfield. Yellowish fruit, striped with red.
Mann. Yellow, juicy; good keeper.
Nero. Red; very productive.
Northern Spy. Pale yellow, striped with red. Good keeper and a splendid Apple of excellent flavor.
Roxbury Russet (Boston Russet). Large, greenish. Good keeper and productive.
Smith Cider. Popular, late-keeping red Apple; prolific bearer.
Stamen Winesap. Larger and more prolific than the common Winesap.
Wagner. Red; flesh firm.
Winesap. A fine red winter Apple that is productive.
W. W. Pearmain. Yellowish green; flesh tender, juicy and rich.
York Imperial. Large, red Apple of agreeable flavor; desirable.

DWARF APPLES

- McIntosh.** Good, late red.
Rome Beauty. Late; yellow and red.
Wealthy. Good tasted red autumn Apple.

CRAB APPLES

35 cts. each, \$3 for 10

- Hyslop.** Beautiful in flower; large dark crimson fruit.
Martha. Yellow, shaded with red. A prolific bearer.
Transcendent. Sept. Large, yellow and red; productive.
Yellow Siberian (Golden Beauty). Small; golden yellow. September.

APRICOTS

35 cts. each, \$3 for 10

- Harris.** Large, golden yellow fruits. Early in July.
Moorpark. First of August. Firm, juicy; fruit of darker color than the above.
Nicholas. Agreeable flavor; prolific bearer. July.



Black Tartarian Cherry

CHERRIES

5 to 7 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10

- Black Tartarian.** Big, dark red or black Cherry; of splendid flavor.
Early Richmond. A very productive pie or sour Cherry that is prized for cooking and preserving.
English Morello. A late red, sour variety that is valued for culinary purposes.
Governor Wood. Large white Cherry, shaded with red; sweet and delicious.
Montmorency. Large, red, tart fruit; very prolific and desirable.
Napoleon. A large, sweet, white Cherry with red cheeks.
Windsor. Large, dark red, late and sweet.

MULBERRIES

For prices and descriptions, see page 3

NECTARINES

35 cts. each, \$3 for 10

- Downton.** White, with red cheek; highly flavored.

PEACHES

5 to 7 ft., selected, 25c. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100

- Alexander.** July and August. Greenish white, spotted with deep red; firm, sweet and juicy; slightly clingstone; very productive.
Champion. August. Firm, white, freestone Peach that is rich, sweet and juicy.
Crawford's Early. August and September. A large, yellow Peach of splendid quality; strong grower and prolific fruiter.
Crawford's Late. Last of September. Large, yellow freestone. Peach of the best quality. A prolific bearer and a most popular variety.
Crosby. September. Medium-sized, yellow with streaks of carmine; of good quality and hardiest variety known.
Elberta. September. A very large, yellow freestone Peach, that is rich, sweet and juicy. A vigorous grower and splendid sort for eating or preserving.
Globe. October. Large, golden yellow with red cheek, sweet and luscious flavor; a desirable freestone variety.
Mountain Rose. August. Large, red freestone Peach with white flesh. Rich, juicy and sweet. One of the best early varieties.
Morris White. September. Firm, medium size, white, sweet and juicy.
Oldmixon Free. September. Large, yellowish white, freestone, of excellent flavor and productive.
Reeves' Favorite. September. Large, yellow, with fine, red cheek; delicious, juicy; splendid sort.
Stephen's Rareripec. September. Large, handsome white Peach of finest quality; a regular bearer.
Stump the World. September. Large, freestone; white, with red cheek; firm, juicy and excellent quality.

PEARS

5 to 7 feet, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch caliper, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100

SUMMER PEARS

- Bartlett.** September. A popular variety with large yellow fruit; sweet and juicy. Excellent for eating or preserving. A prolific bearer and a strong grower. Besides the standard grade offered above we have some extra heavy, 8- to 10-foot trees, at \$1.

GLENWOOD NURSERIES



SUMMER PEARS, continued

- Clapp's Favorite.** September. Large, pale yellow with crimson cheek; fruit fine-grained and good for eating. Should be picked early and ripened indoors.
- Doyenne d'Ete.** July. Small, yellow, shaded red.
- Koonce.** July. Large, yellow fruit; good quality.
- Osband's Summer.** August. Medium-sized; yellow, with reddish brown cheek.
- Tyson.** August. Large, bright yellow with brown cheek.

AUTUMN PEARS

- Belle Lucrative.** Late September. Medium-sized, pale yellowish green, and sweet.
- Beurre d'Anjou.** Late October. Large, russet-yellow; excellent flavor and a prolific bearer.
- Buffum.** October. Yellow and russet; fruit buttery and sweet.
- Duchesse d'Angouleme.** October. Large, greenish yellow; fruit rich and juicy. Desirable sort.
- Flemish Beauty.** September and October. Large, greenish yellow, sweet and juicy.
- Louise Bonne de Jersey.** Late September. Large, yellow, with dark red cheek; good-tasted.
- Seckel.** September and October. A little brown Pear exceptionally sweet and juicy.
- Sheldon.** October. Large, russet and red; rich, melting and juicy, fine flavor.
- Worden-Seckel.** September and October. Resembles the old-fashioned Seckel Pear; is equally good and larger.

WINTER PEARS

- Duchesse de Bordeaux.** Large, yellow, with russet cheek; sweet and good keeper.
- Kieffer.** Very vigorous and productive, even when young; fruit large and yellow; a good keeper.
- Lawrence.** November. Rather large, yellow Pear, of splendid rich flavor.
- Vicar.** Large, productive and a good keeper.

DWARF PEARS

50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

- Bartlett.** September. Familiar large, yellow Pear, that is splendid for eating or cooking.
- Beurre d'Anjou.** October to December. Large, russet-yellow; of excellent flavor; productive and a good keeper.
- Duchesse d'Angouleme.** October. Large, greenish yellow Pear; rich and juicy; desirable sort.

Small Fruits

BLACKBERRIES

50 cts. for 10, \$3 per 100

- Rathbun.** Heavy bearer; extra large, of good quality.
- Snyder.** Berries medium-sized, sweet and good. Wonderfully productive.

CURRANTS

\$1 for 10, \$7.50 per 100

- Black Naples.** A black-fruited variety. Excellent for jellies.
- Cherry.** Large, scarlet, of excellent quality; productive.
- Fay's Prolific.** Large, deep red. Good commercial variety.
- Pomona.** Bright red, good keeper, few seeds, nice quality.
- Versailles.** Large, red, and of excellent quality; fine bunches.

MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

DWARF PEARS, continued

- Louise Bonne de Jersey.** October. Large, greenish yellow with red cheeks; juicy and good tasted.
- Seckel.** September and October. A little brown Pear, exceptionally sweet and juicy; delicious for eating.

PERSIMMONS

- American.** Our native species, which bears so abundantly. 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

PLUMS

5 to 7 ft., selected, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

- Gueii.** Late August. Large blue fruit; flesh yellow, sweet and pleasant. Good freestone variety.
- Imperial Gage.** Middle of August. Good size, freestone; greenish in color, sweet and juicy.
- Lombard.** Last of August. Violet-red, yellow flesh, agreeable flavor; vigorous and bountiful fruiter.
- Yellow Gage.** August. Medium-sized; yellow, rich and juicy.

JAPAN PLUMS

- Abundance.** August. Large; red, yellow flesh; sweet and rich. Valued for cooking and eating.
- Burbank.** August. Good-sized, red; valuable domestic sort. Flesh sweet, rich and yellow.
- Hale.** September. Large and handsome; yellow, blushed with red; vigorous grower and productive; splendid sort.
- October Purple (Purple Egg).** Large, purple; flesh yellow and sweet.
- Red June.** Earliest variety. Large, purplish red; flesh yellow and solid.
- Satsuma.** August. Good quality, vigorous habit; purple and red.
- Wickson.** September. Dark red, good size, agreeable flavor; very productive.
- Willard.** Early August. Speckled bright red, firm white flesh; good flavor and freestone.

QUINCES

50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

- Champion.** October. Large and productive; splendid for cooking and a good keeper.
- Orange, or Apple.** September. Large, handsome fruit of good quality. A popular sort.

GOOSEBERRIES

- Downing.** Very large; whitish green; excellent for domestic use. 2 years, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100.
- Industry.** Dark red; excellent sort; very productive. 2 years, \$2 for 10, \$12 per 100.

GRAPES

Strong, 2-year vines, 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100

- Agawam.** Red; large, sweet and desirable.
- Campbell's Early.** Black, large bunches; good quality.
- Catawba.** Late red; medium-sized, productive, sweet variety.
- Concord.** Blue; familiar sort that produces large bunches of berries of delicious flavor.
- Delaware.** Red; small, compact bunches of delicious fruit.

MOON'S TREES

GRAPES, continued

Hartford Prolific. Black; early, of fair quality.
Moore's Diamond. White, handsome, compact bunches; early.
Niagara. White, large, compact bunches; sweet, delicious flavor.
Wordon. Black, large clusters, big grapes; sweet, agreeable flavor.



RASPBERRIES

75 cts. for 10, \$4 per 100

Cuthbert. Late red; large, firm, sweet and luscious.
Golden Queen. Yellow fruit; in other respects similar to Cuthbert.
Gregg. Large; early black variety of splendid quality.
Loudon. A moderately early red sort with fruit of excellent quality.
Marlboro. Handsome red berry of good quality.

STRAWBERRIES

\$1.50 per 100, \$6 per 1,000

EARLY

Crescent. Very productive and stands hardships; small fruit of fair quality.
Early Hathaway. New. Large fruit of good quality.
Excelsior. Very early; firm and large.
Marshall. Large and early.

MID-SEASON

†**Bubach.** Very large and productive; quality fair.
Clyde. Very fruitful, small berry; bright red in color and very showy.
†**Sample.** Good quality, large berry; valuable for extending the season.
Sharpless. A favorite, sweet berry and reliable sort.
Wm. Belt. Vigorous, good-tasted; satisfactory sort.
†**Warfield.** Enormously productive, medium-sized, good quality.

LATE

Aroma. Popular, large; excellent quality.
Brandywine. Reliable, medium-sized; sweet berry.
Gandy. Popular late sort, of desirable qualities. Is very profitable in some sections.
Haverland. Firm berry of good quality.
Nick Ohmer. A fine sort with large berries of delicious flavor.
†Varieties with imperfect flowers that should be planted near perfect varieties.

Vegetable Roots and Plants

ASPARAGUS. Strong 2-year roots, \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

Barr's Mammoth. Large, green variety that is a strong grower; splendid market sort.

Columbian Mammoth. A vigorous grower of excellent quality with white shoots.

Conover's Colossal. Mammoth shoots of quick and vigorous growth. A profitable market variety.

Asparagus, Donald's Elmira. Large, tender, green shoots of good quality.

Palmetto. Claimed to be better than Conover's Colossal, as it yields a heavier crop that is equally desirable.

HOP VINES. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

HORSE-RADISH. 25c. for 10, \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

RHUBARB, or PIE PLANT. 75c. for 10, \$5 per 100.

Nuts

ALMONDS, Hard or Soft Shell. 50c. each, \$4 for 10.

CHESTNUTS, American Sweet. Our native sort.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00
5 to 6 ft.	75	5 00

Japan Giant. Large nuts; bears when young.
 \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10

Paragon. Large nuts, of good quality; prolific bearer.
 \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10

FILBERT, English. Nuts large and of good flavor.
 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10

PECAN, Paper Shell. Oblong, sweet nuts of good quality.
 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10

SHELLBARK HICKORY, Thin Shell.
 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

WALNUTS, Black. Well-known native; a grand tree which is very ornamental; useful for the abundance of nuts that it bears.

	Each	10
4 to 6 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50
6 to 8 ft.	1 50	

English. The thin-shelled variety, which is sold at the fruit-stands. In sheltered situations the tree is a vigorous grower, and in many localities very productive.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	7 50

Japan. Hardy; sweet, thin shell.
 6 to 7 ft. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10

White Walnut, or Butternut.
 6 to 8 ft. 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10

GLENWOOD NURSERIES



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THE WM. H. MOON CO.'S ORDER SHEET

OF

1908

Enclosed find Cash. (Send only in Registered Letter) . . . \$

“ “ *Draft*

“ “ *Post Office Money Order*

Name _____

Name of Gardener.....

Post Office

County _____ State _____

Express Office

Railroad Station

Do not write letter on this Order Sheet.

NO ORDER FILLED FOR LESS THAN ONE DOLLAR

[illegible]

OVER

[illegible]



A fine example of the "natural" in landscaping. We have all of the plants necessary to produce similar results

THE WM. H. MOON COMPANY

Glenwood Nurseries

MORRISVILLE · PENNSYLVANIA